The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES.

Schleswig Evacuated by the Danes.

THE GERMANS IN PURSUIT

FURTHER OF THE BATTLE AT MISSUNDE.

Debate on the Queen's Speech in the British Parliament.

An Appeal in the Case of the Alexandra.

France to be Neutral in the Dano-German War.

Particulars of the Alabama's Recent Piracies.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 6 o'clock for Boston, where she will be due on Sunday evening. Weather cloudy with a light south wind. She brings Liverpool dates to the 6th and Queenstown the 7th.

A Hamburg dispatch of the morning of the 6th instant, says:

"There is no news from the theatre of war. It is believed that the Prussians will prevent its transmission. Severe fighting is supposed to be going on, as numbers of wounded are constantly being brought into Rendsburg."

A Hamburg dispatch of the afternoon of the 6th instant reports the town of Schleswig evacuated by the Danes and occupied by the allies. This is said to be authentic. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missunde.

The appeal in the case of the *Alexandra* was heard on the 6th instant, and the court was to give judgment on the 8th.

The majority of the British journals have a pacific leaning.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th instant, and Liverpool on the 6th.

The *Africa* has 56 passengers, and £2,500 in specie for Boston.

She passed the steamship *Etna* on the 9th instant, in lat. 50°, lon. 18°, and the *Kedar* on the 12th, in lat. 48°, lon. 32°; both bound to Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Layard read dispatches from Austria and Prussia, stating whatever arrangements might be made, relative to Schleswig and Holstein, the Great Powers would be consulted.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Disraeli contended that the Queen's Speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of its silence on this and other important subjects.

Lord Palmerston replied that the Government could have repeated what has often been said before, and he could see no necessity for that.

Earl Derby, in the House of Lords, repudiated the idea of British responsibility for the doings of the *Alabama*. He trusted that the Ministers had given such an answer to the claim of the Federal Government as would put an end to such monster demands in future.

The debate on the Danish question generally inspired more confidence in commercial circles in England, but it was felt that it by no means defined what the ultimate shape the policy of England would take.

In the House of Commons on the 5th instant, Mr. Whiteside called attention to the distress in Ireland, and the consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

The parliamentary papers relative to Japan estimates the destruction of property at Kagosima at 1,000,000 sterling and 1,500 killed.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £291,000.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

In the attack on Missunde the Prussian forces numbered 9,000, and that of the Danes about 2,000.

Two stormings were attempted by the Prussians, but they were repulsed, the Danes maintaining a heavy fire against the storming party.

According to one account, one Prussian regiment was totally destroyed by the fire of the Danes.

A semi-official Vienna paper expresses the hope that the explanation just sent by Austria and Prussia to England will avoid all further complications.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, says:

At a ball on the 3d instant, the Emperor Napoleon said to a group of Marshals and Generals: "It appears they have began the exchange of cannon shots in the North. Let them go on. It is no affair of ours. Our policy should be non-intervention."

Those whom he addressed seemed to agree with him.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 31,000 bales. Market irregular and partially ⅛d. lower, closing firmer. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, at Thursday's rates. Middling Orleans at 27⅜d.; Middling Uplands, 26⅝d.

Breadstuffs dull. Flour steady. Wheat partially 2d.@4d. lower since Tuesday. Corn flat and 6d. lower.

American Securities inactive; United States Five-twenties, 62@63; Massachusetts Fives, 85; Erie Shares, 60@62; New-York Central, 76; Illinois Central, 25@23 discount.

Cotton on Saturday was firmer, and holders demanded an advance. The sales on that day were 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged, except Wheat, which was firmer.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols closed at 90⅛@90¼, and after official hours at 90¾@91.

Provisions—Pork advanced 1s. for Eastern. Beef steady. Bacon quiet and tending downward. Butter quiet and steady. Lard quiet and unchanged. Tallow declined 6d. Sugar quiet, closing firmer. Coffee quiet and steady.

Petroleum—Petroleum easier; Refined 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d.; Crude £17@£17 5s.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes closed at 66f. 40c.

Twelve guineas premium were being paid on the ship *Edinburgh*, overdue from China for London.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH SHIP MARTABAN.

From the Straits Times, Dec. 26.

Capt. Pike, of the British ship *Martaban*, burnt by the *Alabama*, in compliance with our request, has sent us the following statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of his vessel. The statement speaks for itself; and, as we do not wish to be hurried into an expression of opinion on a subject which is sure to arrest the attention of every court in Europe, we must delay our comments till we are well informed as to the legal bearings of the question:

"I left Amherst on the 22th inst., for Singapore, having on board a cargo consisting of 12,354 bags of rice. On the 24th inst. at 2 P. M., Pulo Pisang and the Carimons plainly in sight from the deck, made a steamer steering to the north, which upon making out the *Martaban*, altered her course directly for us, and when within one mile, set the Confederate flag and fired a gun across our bows. In answer I immediately set the British ensign at the peak and hove to. Upon nearing the *Martaban*, an armed boat's crew, with an officer, left the steamer, and came alongside; the officer when coming on board, demanded to see the ship's papers, which he immediately did. The papers were, register, port clearance and bill of lading. Upon examination, the officer informed me that they were not satisfactory, and that he should take charge until he could communicate with his Commander, Capt. Semmes, of the *Alabama*; calling two armed men, one of whom was stationed on the forecastle, the other on the poop, he sent the boat back with a message to Capt. Semmes, who at once came on board the *Martaban*, and demanded to see my papers. I handed him the register, which he examined. (The register was a *bona fide* British register on parchment, issued by the proper British authorities in Moulmein.) After examining this document, Capt. Semmes said to me 'that he was not to be humbugged by any false papers—that I ought to have had a certificate that the transfer was legal, and that he should burn my ship. Upon this I said, 'that the documents I held were legal and sufficient proof of my nationality, and protested against his burning the vessel. To this he paid not the slightest attention, but went on deck and said to his officer, 'Sir, you will burn this vessel.' He then returned on board the *Alabama*. The First-Lieutenant then came on board the *Martaban* and took charge, hauled down the English flag that was flying at the peak, let go anchor, clewed up sails, and made preparations for setting the vessel on fire, staving in the cabin skylights to make a good draft. In the meantime my crew, by his orders, had hoisted out my ship's boat and gone on board the *Alabama*, leaving myself and officers on board, who were ordered to pack up a few clothes, giving us half an hour to do so and follow them. I was allowed two small trunks, my officers each a small bag, armed men in the cabin watching the packing. I was assured by the First-Lieutenant that the contents of my two trunks would be respected, but my two chronometers and all my nautical instruments were taken from me. We were then taken on board the *Alabama*, and immediately after the *Martaban* was set on fire.

The *Alabama* then proceeded up the Straits, and at midnight came to anchor five miles off the town of Malacca. Steam was kept up all night. At daybreak I was called upon to open my trunks, which were searched by an officer and the master-at-arms; a bag containing 400 rupees was taken from me, and also a night glass and part of my private papers. (My officers' bags were searched in the same manner. We were then required to sign our parole not to serve against the Confederate States until exchanged. We were put on board the *Alabama's* boat (my ship's boat having been broken while towing) and landed at Malacca. I had passed my examination as British shipmaster at Moulmein, and held my certificate of competency, as also my chief officer. On the part of self, officers and crew, I beg to express my sincere gratitude for the kindness and friendly treatment shown us by the authorities and European inhabitants of Malacca, who ministered to our every want in the most generous manner, and procured us passage in a native brig to Singapore—they defraying entire expense, we being entirely destitute."

A DEFENCE OF CAPT. SEMMES.

From the Straits Times, Dec. 12.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Beaver, and which we published yesterday in an extra:

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

Sir: A false aspect having been attempted to be given to the exercise by Capt. Semmes of his belligent rights in burning the vessels called the *Martaban*, of Moulmein, formerly the *Texas Star*, of Boston, United States, I request you to publish the following copy of the deposition of Samuel B. Pike, who was Master of the *Martaban*. The original is in my possession.

I have received information that the American vessels *Sonora* and *Highlander* have also been burned by the *Alabama*. I remain, &c., H. R. BEAVER.

Singapore, Dec. 30—3 P. M., 1863.

DEPOSITION OF CAPTAIN S. B. PIKE, OF THE MARTABAN, OF MOULMEIN.

Q. What is your name?—Ans. Samuel B. Pike.

Q. Where were you born?—Ans. Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Q. Are you a naturalized citizen of any foreign Government?—Ans. I am not.

Q. How long have you been in command of the *Martaban*, formerly the *Texan Star*?—Ans. About two years and a half.

Q. In what port of the United States was the *Texan Star* registered?—Ans. She was built and registered at Boston.

Q. Has she ever had but one register in America?—Ans. There was a change of ownership, and she has had two American registers

Q. Who were the owners under the last American register?—Ans. John Atkins, Samuel Stephen, George L. Rogers, and myself.

Q. What proportion of the ship did you own?—Ans. One-sixth.

Q. When did you sail from the last port in the United States?—Ans. A year ago last July.

Q. It is stated in the present British register that Mr. Mark Riddell Currie is the owner? Ans. That is as I understand it.

Q. Do you state under your oath that this sale was a bona fide sale?—Ans. I do not state this.

Q. Do you not know that it was intended merely as a cover to prevent capture?—Ans. Yes, I do know it.

(Signed) S. B. PIKE.
(Signed) Witnessed by W. B. Smith, Captain's Clerk.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PIKE.

To the Editor of the Straits Times.

Singapore, Thursday, Dec. 31—2 P. M.

Sir: With reference to your extra of yesterday, containing a letter from H. R. Beaver, Esq., in which he states that "a false aspect had been attempted to be given to the exercise, by Capt. Semmes, of his belligerent rights in burning the vessel *Martaban*, of Moulmein," I beg to state that previous to the burning of that British vessel under my command, I signed no paper or document whatever, nor was I submitted to any examination such as that said to have been signed by me under oath.

I shall detail the particulars of my interview with Capt. Semmes, the only one I had with him before he burnt the vessel I commanded, and to the truth of which I pledge my honor.

Capt. Semmes, when he boarded me, came into my cabin. I asked him to be seated; he replied, "I *shall* sit down!" and demanded to see my papers; I handed him my register, a register emanating from the British authorities at Moulmein, which he seemingly read, repeating aloud the name of the owner, Mr. Mark Riddell Currie, of Moulmein, a British subject, and also the date of execution. Turning to me, he said, "I am not to be humbugged with any sham papers; you ought to have a certificate of sale," and (some document which I do not remember) immediately adding, "I shall burn your ship." I protested against this decision, stating that my papers were regular and were positive proof of the nationality of my ship. Paying no attention to this he then, with the register in his hand, directed his officer to burn the vessel, and immediately left the ship.

As correctly as I can calculate, the interview did not last more than three minutes. This is the true state of the case, to the best of my recollection, so help me God.

I am, &c., SAMUEL B. PIKE.

P. S. In the middle of the night, when on board the *Alabama*, many hours after the ship was burnt, I was asked some questions and signed a paper, the context of which I do not clearly remember—imagine the state of my mind at that time.

CAPTURE AND BURNING OF THE CONTEST.

From the Java Times, Dec. 15.

We have been favored with the following particulars of the capture of the North American vessel *Contest*, Lucas master, from Yokohama to New-York, with a cargo of tea and rags on owners' account.

On the 11th November last, at 10 A. M., we had fresh breezes from the S. W. and S. S. W. While standing on the starboard tack, discovered a sail on our weather beam running down before the wind, studding sails on both sides. At 11.15 A. M., made it out to be a steamer showing American colors. Shortly after, she fired a gun; this being at about 11.30, and ten minutes later she fired another gun suddenly. The steamer hauled down the American colors and hoisted a strange flag, being white with red union and a blue cross and stars in it. Supposing then she was a privateer, we got alarmed; and, as the steamer continued to steer after us, we kept the ship off two points, and set the royals and foretopmost studding sail. The steamer then luffed up and fired a heavy gun, the shot falling a short distance astern. At 1 P. M., the wind getting light, the steamer gained on us rapidly. At 1.15 P. M. she steamed up on our weather beam and fired another gun, the ball passing between the fore and mainmast. Seeing then no chance of escape, we hove the ship to. The steamer came up close alongside, and sent an armed boat, and the officer in command informed us that the ship was a prize to the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. The ensign was still flying, and he ordered us to haul it down, and to get the papers and bring them on board of the *Alabama* for inspection. They were presented to Capt. Semmes, who examined them, and gave orders to have the ship made ready for burning. The Lieutenant immediately proceeded on board of the *Contest*, taking the master with him, for the purpose of procuring some clothing, and restricted him to one trunk, and the officers and crew to one bag of clothing each. He then ordered the ship to be brought to anchor. The master stayed in the ship about half an hour, and was ordered to go on board of the *Alabama* with a passenger, the officers and crew remaining on board of the *Contest*, to assist in taking out the stores and provisions, and transport them on board of the *Alabama*. All the nautical instruments, charts, books, and every paper, also a quantity of Japanese curiosities, were taken; and, having removed officers and crew on board of the *Alabama*, a boat was sent to the *Contest*, which set fire to her fore and aft. At 9 P. M. the steamer got under weigh, and proceeded to the eastward. At the time the ship was fired, she was lying in lat. 5° 14′ south, and lon. 106° 56′ east, being about 51 English miles north from Batavia.

In the morning they examined our clothing, and took from the Captain $65 he had in the chest. We proceeded in the *Alabama* under sail up towards the Karimata Passage. While at anchor close to Santoo Island, on the 19th November, at 11 A. M., a ship was reported from the masthead. At 3 P. M., the ship came within three miles of us, and showed Dutch colors, and the numbers for the ship to come within hail having been hoisted, an armed boat was sent to the vessel, stating that she was a Dutch surveying steamer. Another armed boat was then sent to the ship to make arrangements with the Captain to take the master, officers and crew of the *Contest* on board, and to land them at the nearest port. The ship proved to be the *Avalanche*, Russell, master, from Singapore, bound to London, and the Captain kindly consented to take us. We were all transferred on board the *Avalanche* that afternoon, at 6 o'clock, and landed at Batavia on the afternoon of 28th November.

The *Alabama* was apparently short of coals and provisions. The discipline was bad on board, and the crew all appeared very dissatisfied. When we left the *Alabama* she was still lying at anchor.

THE DANISH WAR.

SCHLESWIG AND THE DANNEWERKE.

The following description of the positions just evacuated by the Danes will be found of interest:

"Originally constructed by the Semiramis of the North, Queen Margaret, and, as some say, even earlier, the Dannewerke extended from Hellingstadt to the Selker Noer of Bustorf, and consisted of a simple rampart sweeping inward with a moat in front in a sharp angle of the Thyraburg, a hill which has long disappeared in the neighborhood of the village of Hussbye. The object of this fortification was to protect the town of Schleswig, which is situated at the head of the Schlei, against an attack from the southward, and at that time the Schlei, a perfectly impassable swamp, formed a part of the fortification. This fortification was extended by including the whole bay, more than six German miles, while the rampart had only been of a length of two German miles. The weak point of this position was on the west side, where, towards the open country, it was unfortified, and could, therefore, easily be assaulted in the rear.

In this direction the only defence was a broad swift stream with a swampy bed, the Treene, which, however, offered but a trifling obstacle to a determined enemy. In 1848, the so-called rampart consisted only of a continuous hilly elevation of the ground, with a depression in front denoting where formerly had been the moat, and hence it was that the German troops were able to take it at the first attack. The principal combat took place on the heights surrounding the town of Schleswig, where the village of Bustorf formed a kind of suburb. On that day a trifling skirmish took place at the only ford over the Schlei, at Missunde, where a few companies of Schleswig-Holsteiners forced a passage across the ford against the volunteers under Aldosser and Von der Tann, whereby the Danes were compelled to retreat earlier than they otherwise would have done.

At the present the nature of the fortifications is entirely changed. Since 1850 the attention of the Danes has been directed to strengthening the Dannewerke, and they have chiefly endeavored to fortify the weak point on the river Treene, and oppose sufficient obstacles to another attack from the rear.

To achieve their object they took possession of the town of Frederickstadt, where the above-named river falls into the Eider. This place they fortified, and as is well known the Schleswig-Holsteiners at the close of 1850 vainly endeavored to take it by assault. At present Frederickstadt, with the *tete du pont* on the Holstein Bank of the Eider, forms, on account of its swamph situation, an uncommonly strong point, since the passage over the Eider is completely commanded on this side, and it could only be reduced by a regular and very difficult siege. Even supposing an enemy were to pass the Treene either above or below Frederickstadt, little would be gained since the whole land as far as Frederickstadt, two German miles beyond Schleswig, is cut up by canals and water-courses which can all be filled by opening fourteen sluices, arranged for that purpose in the Treene. The few dams which form the means of communication in this extensive system of inundation works are in addition commanded at all fitting points by entrenchments and larger works as far as Hellingstadt. At the commencement of the town of Schleswig, on the heights rising from the mainland, a series of powerful batteries, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, offer a new hindrance to the advancing foe. The Austrians, to whose share, according to the latest accounts, the task of attacking this position is to fall, will find it no easy matter. Still the difficulties which await the Prussians in their advance by the Rendsburg road are still greater. The intrenchments commence at this point at the village of Wedelspang, and the first line stretches towards the east through the Selkes Noer to the Schlei, toward the west in the neighborhood of the Rothen Krug, to which point the batteries extend from the opposite direction of Hellingstadt, and at the junction the defences are crowned with a very powerfully armed and fortified battery. A second line of intrenchments commences behind these, with a strong block-house at Bustorf, comparable to a small fortress, and culminates in the opposite direction at Husbye, which, again, being transformed into a kind of large *place d'armes*, is connected with Hellingstadt by a series of smaller intermediate works. This second line entirely commands the first, and Bustorf in particular appears impregnable by assault, owing to the deep and extended Bustorf dyke, situated between that place and the Schlei.

A third and last line of intrenchments extends from the town of Schleswig over the Erdbeerburg, the Anneten höhe, and the Pulverholz, as far as the Zoological Gardens, and here, again it is connected with the works extending from Husbye and the village of Schubyke. Finally, to prevent a passage of the Schlei and an attack from thence, the ford at Missunde is powerfully fortified, and a very strong *tête du pont* constructed there.

Intrenchments, furnished with guns of the heaviest calibre, are also raised at every point where any attempt of the sort could possibly be made.

ROYAL RELATIONSHIPS AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

From the London News.

Mr. Bright, in his recent speech at Birmingham, referred to the complications in foreign politics which arose from our royal marriages. Without prejudging the question how far the action of our Government with reference to foreign States is, or can be, influenced by the family ties of the sovereign, we may point out some of those connexions, some of which are less known than others.

The Prince of Wales, as every one knows, is married to the daughter of the King of Denmark, one of the parties to this German contest. His eldest sister, the Princess Royal, is married to the Prince Royal of Prussia, one of the parties opposed to the King of Denmark. His second sister, the Princess Alice, is married to the Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, whose mother is a Princes of Prussia, and whose brother is an officer in the Prussian army.

These are direct relationships; but there are others scarcely less so with which the public are not so well acquainted.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg—the Duke of Augustenburg as he is generally called here, although that title properly belongs to his father—is a very close connection of our royal family, and is much better known to the court than to the people of these realms. It will be remembered that when the mother of Queen Victoria married His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent she was a widow. She was first married, in the year 1803, to the Prince Emich Charles of Leiningen, who died July 4, 1814. By this marriage the Duchess of Kent had one son, born 1804, and one daughter, born 1807, who were consequently half-brother and half-sister of the Queen.

The Queen's half-brother, Charles, Prince of Leiningen, died 1856, and was succeeded by his son, Prince Ernest of Leiningen, nephew of the Queen, who is a Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain.

The half sister of the Queen, the Princess Anne Feodorovna of Leiningen, married in 1828 Ernest Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. He died in 1860, leaving a widow and five children, the latter nephews and nieces of the Queen. Of these children, the third son, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who took the name of "Count de Gleichen" on his marriage with a daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour, is a Captain in our Royal Navy. His next sister, the Princess Adelaide Victoria of Hohenlohe (born 1835,) married "Frederick Christian Augustus, Prince Hereditary of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg," the Pretender to the sovereignty of the imaginary State of Schleswig-Holstein, who is by his marriage the Queen's nephew.

Besides these relationships of our royal family with the contending parties there are others less immediate. The King Leopold of Belgium is the Queen's uncle. His eldest son and heir, the Duke de Brabant, is married to an Archduchess of Austria, and his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, is married to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, another party to the contest. Besides these connexions the Duchess of Cambridge, who was a Princes of Hesse Cassel, is an aunt of the Queen of Denmark, who was also a Princess of Hesse Cassel.

Every party to the Dano-Germanic contest may, therefore, be said to be more or less immediately connected with the royal family of Great Britain.

YANKEE TRICKS.

The London *Herald* publishes the following characteristic card:

Sir: Soon after the commencement of the American war the Yankees resorted to the trick of getting up facsimiles of Richmond papers, in type, paper, and size, of copying their advertisements, and then filling up with reading matter of Northern manufacture. These papers were then put into the mails, received, copied from, and circulated without suspicion as Southern "utterances."

The English press is now the victim of another "trick" of the same sort. A document, copied from the Northern papers, is now going the rounds of the Continental and English press, which purports to be the official report of Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, to the Congress in Richmond.

It is a take-in; it bears internal evidence of a hoax, and I know many of its statements to be false. Please, therefore, assure your readers that no such document has ever been uttered by the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and so help me to "nail to the counter" the spurious thing also. Yours truly,

Jan. 22. M. F. MAURY.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Pickett's Fiasco—Its Political Aspect—North Carolina Unionism.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newbern, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

The heavy forces of the enemy which one week since were encamped about twenty miles west of us, have beat a final retreat. The reports which then came, that they had been reinforced and were returning to renew the "siege," was received the more readily, since they had accomplished so little in the first attack. Was it probable that this large importation of forces from Virginia, this gathering of seamen from Savannah and the James, for the purpose of taking Newbern, was to end in such utter failure? We had reason to expect that a more serious effort would be made by the Confederate army; and that it was not, shows that they suffered severely whenever they met our forces on the 1st of February. Gen. Pickett, with his meagre spoils, returned to Richmond, declaring that he met the enemy "in force" at Bachelor's Creek! For the first hour eleven brave men on picket, and during the whole engagement not over 500, made up the force on our side.

This whole movement must have had a political as well as a military object. It was to check, at least, the growing disaffection in North Carolina with the Confederate Government, so called. Its political effect, however, may be worse than a single failure, from the abortive effort of the army. From the almost openly hostile attitude of North Carolina to the Confederate Government, it is natural for us to conclude that the Old North State is ready to own her allegiance to the National Government.

If, however, Unionism outside the lines is at all like that manifested in our midst amongst those once known as the "aristocracy," the conclusion is by no means justified. These so-called Unionists have the greatest dread of "making up," as they term it, with Northern men. Not a dozen of the old citizens of Newbern and Unionists many call themselves, are willing to worship God in the same congregations with men from the North. It is our firm conviction that these men care no more for the National Government than they do for Davis and his *confreres*. There is, however, a true Union element in this State. But it is so more from natural necessity than anything intelligent and voluntary. This is found among the poor whites. A few days since, we saw at the Provost-Marshal's office thirty-five of this class, mostly deserters from the rebel army, all having taken the oath, and desirous of going to New-York. They were not only desirous to mix with Northerners, but to go North. Perhaps six hundred of this class have taken the oath since the 1st of January, and daily squads of them come in for that purpose. Among them, the President's Proclamation has its effect. They are not bound to the Confederacy by the pride of opinion, and interest and culture. They have no pet institution to sacrifice, in which they can take any intelligent interest. The Southern aristocrat has got to revolutionize all his ideas of social and political life to be a supporter of the National Government, as it has been changed by the logic of events. The poor white has nothing to lose. The former slaveholder has lost property, suffered much, and must humble himself to be a loyal man. We of the North can scarcely realize how tremendous this change is.

One thing we must set down to the credit of the enemy. They destroyed but very little except public property. All of Col. Classen's camp was left standing. Not even the camp furniture was broken; and had not the One Hundred and Thirty-second, at the time of abandoning it, used the torch, this tasty little house would have welcomed them on their return.

The list of the losses of this regiment is here given complete.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK INFANTRY WHILE IN ACTION AT BACHELOR'S CREEK, NEAR NEWBERN, N. C., FEB. 1, 1864:

Killed—Second Lieut. Arnold Zenetti, of Co. A, Acting Quartermaster.

Wounded—First Lieut. Joseph Gearing, Co. C—seriously in the face; Second Lieut. W. A. C. Ryan—seriously in the back.

Captured—First Lieut. Samuel Leith, Acting Second Lieut. Bath—on duty at Beach Grove.

COMPANY A.

Wounded—Corp. Christian Waller, John Y. Einsirdell, John Helfut.

Missing—Sergt. Albert Richter, Edward Waller, Louis Strait, James Rogers.

COMPANY B.

Missing—Sergt. D. Niles (wagon master), Corp. Bernard Schmidt, Luther Cooke, Abram Vanderbeck. Captured by the enemy at Beach Grove—Pius Baumann, Frederick Puhl.

COMPANY C.

Wounded—Corp. Hance Walnut—slightly.

Missing—John Barnett, Chas. Finnegan, Benjamin Barnes, Daniel Heffermann, Peter Keogh, Henry Smith.

COMPANY D.

Killed—James Rath.

Missing—Corp. Von Reitzenstein, Corp. Christian Wolfe, Henry Hamilton, William Kennedy, Jacob Krub, Frederick Muller, Peter McGovern, David Stitt.

COMPANY E.

Wounded and Missing—Pat. Buckly.

Missing—Herman Gardner, William Priest, Daniel Thompson, James Irwin, Arsene Colas, Abram Dalton, Samuel Reynolds (teamster), Patrick Keegan, Michael Kain.

COMPANY F.

Missing—Sergt. Daniel Gribbins, Corp. Sherman Smith, Thomas Carrott, William Freeland, Michael Rooney, William Burke, Richard Sniels, Joseph Sapner.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Patrick Krogh, Robert Harris.

Missing—Sergt. John R. Bushman, James Goss, Charles Wagerman, Joseph Mooney, William Ledner, David Kearny, Michael Rafferty, Thomas Butler, Thomas Dennis, John Huber, William Stevenson, William Dunning.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Francis Dunleary.

Missing—Corp. John H. Miller, John Coffy.

COMPANY I.

Missing—Corp. Jasper Price, Michael McLane, John Smith, George Collamore, Russell H. Roberts.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Aaron Beatty.

Wounded—Joseph Emory.

Missing—Sergts. Benjamin B. Kinsley, Edward V. Ford, Samuel Mahon; Quarter-Master Sergt. Joseph Garvin; Aaron B. Houseman, Hugh Collins, George Clifford, Patrick McCarty, John Garney, George Davis, John McGowan, James Wilson, Jacob Bowman.

Taken Prisoner—Corp. John Clark.

Total casualties of the 132d N. Y. Infantry:

Officers killed, wounded and missing	5
Enlisted men	82
Grand total	87

Enlisted men are reported as missing because no other facts are thus far known, but it is presumed that a large proportion of the missing were killed, as the enemy carried off their own as well as ours and buried them promiscuously.

The Eighth Vermont lost but 57 men at Newport; I have not been able to secure an accurate account of the casualties. The injuries done to our railroad communications have all been repaired; the cars now run regularly to Morehead.

Gen. Peck arrived last Tuesday, the 9th inst. With the reinforcements who have come, and the increase of the number of gunboats, we have all settled down into a calm monotony again.

The Fire at Gloucester, Mass.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The loss by the fire at Gloucester is estimated at $389,000, on which there is an insurance of $180,600.

Obituary.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 20.

George A. Coffey, United States District Attorney, died this afternoon of paralysis.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 20.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from the East Blockading squadron, detailing the capture of the British schooner *Eliza* and British sloop *Mary*, both from Nassau, while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet, Fla., with cargoes of cotton. One of the passengers on the latter was on his way to purchase machinery, with the intention of starting a woolen factory in the South. The sloop *Caroline* was also captured while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet. The British sloop *Young Racer*, laden with salt, was run ashore and destroyed. The schooner *Wm. A. Kain* was captured while waiting an opportunity to run the blockade with 57 bales of cotton and nearly 3,000 pounds of tobacco.

BENEFITS OF THE AMNESTY.

A circular letter to District Attorneys has been issued from the Attorney-General's office, setting forth that many persons against whom criminal indictments or against whose property proceedings under the Confiscation Laws are pending in the courts of the United States, growing out of their participation in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of December last, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and where rights of third parties have intervened which that Proclamation offers and secures. The President has accordingly directed instructions to be issued to the District Attorney to discontinue such proceedings, when it is satisfactorily shown the oath of allegiance has been taken in good faith. It is not necessary that a deed of pardon, signed by the President, shall be produced, as the President would find it impossible to sign so many papers.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GUNBOAT.

The gunboat *De Soto* has thus far proved herself the most successful of all the vessels on the Atlantic blockade. She has captured seventeen blockade-runners, whose aggregate value is near $1,200,000.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Capture of Col. Ferguson and Sixty Rebels—Reported Release of 1,600 Union Prisoners.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Louisa, Ky., says:

"On the 14th, Col. Gallup surprised Col. Ferguson's command, in Wayne County, Va., capturing sixty prisoners, including Ferguson, his Surgeon and two Lieutenants, eighty stand of arms, a large number of stolen horses, and all the rebel supplies of forage, ammunition and subsistence. It was Col. Ferguson's command that captured Gen. Scammon recently."

The dispatch adds that 1,600 Union prisoners were released.

FROM FORT SMITH.

The Rebel General Price—Guerrillas—Perils of Refugees from Texas.

Fort Smith, Ark., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Intelligence has reached here that Gen. Price has received a sixty days' furlough to enable him to go to Texas and Mexico. The belief at headquarters and throughout the rebel army is that he will never return. He left Camden ten days ago, with a small escort, in citizen's dress.

Gen. Curtis, on his return, and when near the old battle-field of Prairie Grove, while separated from the main body of his escort, was fired upon several times from an ambush, but escaped unhurt.

The survivors of a party of Texan loyalists arrived here yesterday. The main party were attacked in the Kenosha Valley, twenty miles from here, and all but 11 were killed or captured. All the roads are now closely guarded by the rebels, making it very difficult to escape.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *White Cloud* arrived this morning from Duval's Bluff. She brought 422 bales of cotton to Memphis.

The steamer *O'Brien* was burnt at Columbus, Ky., yesterday. She was owned by the Government, and was not very valuable.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the steamer *Mississippi* at Memphis on the 17th inst.

Memphis Cotton market inactive. Strict Middling, 65c.@66c.; good Middling, 68c.

Cairo, Friday, Feb. 19.

The steamer *O'Brien*, in the Government service, was burned at the landing at Columbus, Ky., to-day. The boat's cargo is a total loss.

Reliable information from Southeast Tennessee says that refugees are leaving Tennessee and Georgia by thousands. Many of them are in a starving condition. Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army continue to arrive at Chattanooga daily.

The Confederate scrip is worth only five cents on a dollar.

From Fortress Monroe.

Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The *American's* special from Annapolis this morning says the steamer *Louisiana*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at 7 A. M. Six escaped officers could not get to Baltimore on account of ice. The boat is all right. The steamer *Columbia* and thirty other vessels are lying off Greenb's Point. An ice-bound regiment of colored troops has just arrived from St. Mary's County.

Election in Pennsylvania.

Indiana, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

The special election to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of Maj. Harry White, now a prisoner at Richmond, took place in this district yesterday. Dr. St. Clair, the Union candidate, has a majority in this county of about 1,500. As Armstrong County cannot give more than two or three hundred against him, Dr. St. Clair elected by about is 1,200 majority in the district.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived to-day, is receiving an enthusiastic welcome, including a military escort to Faneuil Hall and a dinner by the city authorities.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was formed from the old New England Guard, and mainly volunteered from Boston and its vicinity.

They have reenlisted for the war.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The United States transport *Arago*, H. A. Gadsden, commanding, from New-Orleans via Key West, consigned to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Arago* crossed the Bar at the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi at 7 A. M., Feb. 11, arrived at Key West at 6 P. M. Feb. 13. Sailed hence at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 15, and arrived at New-York at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 20.

She brings the Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers and First Maine Battery, (both reenlisted.) Also a mail from Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The *George Washington*, E. V. Gager commanding, which left New-Orleans Feb. 15, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

We are indebted to Purser Allen for favors.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Further Concerning Gen. Sherman's March Through Jackson.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Trepidation of the People of Mobile.

REPORTS OF DESERTERS AND REFUGEES.

Cairo, Saturday, Feb. 20.

An officer from the Big Black River reports that just before reaching Jackson, Mississippi, a skirmish ensued between a part of Gen. Sherman's forces, and a body of 4,000 to 5,000 rebels, in which the latter were defeated, and forty captured.

Our army passed through Jackson in two columns, the enemy retreating across Pearl River so precipitately that his pontoons, two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners fell into our hands.

Our forces seized provisions of all kinds and swept on.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri regiments, and large numbers of deserters are coming into our lines.

Gen. Sherman reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksburgh.

A portion of Gen. Tuttle's division got behind, was cut off from the expedition, and returned to Vicksburgh.

Gen. McArthur is in command of the District of Vicksburgh, Gen. McPherson having accompanied Gen. Sherman with most of his corps.

Passengers from Mobile report that the inhabitants of that city feel sure of an attack upon that city by the Federal forces.

Fifteen thousand rebel troops are reported to be in and about the city.

The Union sentiment prevailed to a considerable extent, and would be expressed as soon as protection was afforded to the citizens.

Nothing was known of the reported revolt at Fort Morgan.

The reports that Gen. Smith's command of cavalry and mounted infantry, in their expedition into Mississippi, had a fight with Forrest's men are not confirmed.

Gen. Buckland, in command at Memphis, is gaining much favor there by his judicious administration of affairs.

Ice is running heavily in the Mississippi at Cairo, and fifty miles below.

Passage of the Big Black.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Union.

Vicksburgh, Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

Yesterday I went out to Big Black, to see McPherson's army corps cross on the pontoon bridge. It was a magnificent sight. They commenced crossing at 1 P. M. At four o'clock the train returned toward the city. Six miles from the bridge we found the rear of the moving column. The entire column was fourteen miles long. Hurlbut's army corps, equally large, crossed on pontoon bridges at Messenger's Ford, five miles above the bridge. Gen. Thomas, with his body-guard, was moving between the columns. A large force was sent up the Yazoo to Haine's Bluff, to move between the Yazoo and Big Black to prevent any flank movement the enemy might attempt to cut off the supply trains. The iron clad gunboats will try to get up to Grenada on the Yallabusha, to cooperate with Grierson's Cavalry, 10,000 strong, who were to start from Memphis and Grand Junction on Monday last. They will drive Forrest's command toward Canton, twenty-five miles north of Jackson, where Bishop Polk is stationed with his rebel conscripts. There will be either a fight or a fast run from there to Jackson, which place is being again strongly fortified with cotton bales. It is rumored that the rebels will be able to bring into the field some thirty-five or forty thousand men. There may be some hard fighting, but conscripts cannot stand before veterans. I never saw an army start on a march with men who looked so full of fight as Sherman's command. It is composed strictly of white men. The only negroes I saw on the march were the body servants of the officers, and these entirely unarmed. Hawkins' Brigade of the Corps d'Afrique were sent up the Yazoo a few days since to skirmish round, whilst Osband's regiment was taking in some corn and forage. They were attacked by about fifty rebels in a skirt of the woods, when they double-quicked it back to the gunboats. The same may be said of the rebel pickets whom we saw yesterday from the bridge. As soon as the cavalry commenced crossing, they skedaddled alarmingly to join their brethren in the hills in the distance. At the same time we distinctly heard the booming of artillery. I have since learned that it was an attack upon the Yazoo fleet, a short distance from Satartia, 30 miles above the mouth of the river. It is reported that from 20 to 25 were killed and wounded, and the *Platte Valley* disabled. I will keep you posted in regard to the rumors, pertaining to the present expedition, as well as the facts as I recive them.

P. S.—The first skirmish occurred yesterday, twenty miles distant from here. The rebels, under Jackson, dashed through the advance line, wounding two men and capturing a piece of artillery. The bombardment of the fort at Liverpool, two miles below Satartia, is still going on. One steamer just returned. She lost two barges she had in tow, sent for forage.

The Draft.

IMPORTANT ORDER ABOUT QUOTAS.

From the Albany Argus.

The following is an extract of a communication from Col. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, to his assistant in this division:

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1864.

Major Fred Townsend, U. S. A., A. A. P. M. General, Northern Division, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir: The quota of the Northern Division of the State of New-York, to fill the call of the President for 500,000 men, and to make up deficiencies, is as follows:

11th Congressional District	2,043
12th Congressional District	2,211
13th Congressional District	2,246
14th Congressional District	3,094
15th Congressional District	2,679
16th Congressional District	1,515
17th Congressional District	1,920
18th Congressional District	2,633
19th Congressional District	2,713
20th Congressional District	2,831

This is exclusive of any deduction on account of credits now due for volunteers and drafted men, except those due to the State at large, which have been distributed among the districts and deducted. The numbers to be deducted on these accounts are as follows:

District.	No. of Volunteers up to Jan. 31, 1864, not heretofore credited.	No. of men drafted, paid commutation and furnished substitutes, all to be credited.	Total to be credited.
11th	1,030	[illegible]	[illegible]
12th	1,121	[illegible]	[illegible]
13th	493	[illegible]	1,107
14th	1,168	[illegible]	[illegible]
15th	1,814	[illegible]	[illegible]
16th	1,113	[illegible]	[illegible]
17th	900	777	1,677
18th	1,436	1,031	2,467
19th	1,101	1,384	2,485
20th	1,464	911	[illegible]

These credits you will cause to be distributed by the Board of Enrollment of each district among the sub-districts entitled to them, and deducted from their proportional part of the quota of the district, which proportional part will be determined upon the total number enrolled in classes Nos. 1 and 2. The remainder will be the quota for the draft ordered March 10, subject to further credit for men raised by each sub-district between Feb. 1 and Feb. 29.

From this it is to be inferred that the districts are to be credited as follows:

1. With all the men enlisted from the 7th of July, 1863, to March 9, 1864.
2. With all the drafted men who have responded in person.
3. With all the substitutes furnished by drafted men; and
4. With all the drafted men who have paid the $300 commutation fee.

NEW BOOKS.

ALICE OF MONMOUTH, an Idyl of the Great War, with other poems. By EDMUND C. STEDMAN. 18mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

Mr. STEDMAN adventures on a difficult track when he would ally the Muses with the great struggle that now convulses the nation. Lyric poetry seems the natural utterance of the soul, inflamed to exaltation, by daring deeds, or the necessity of "doing or dying," and in poems of this class the contest has been abundantly prolific, as the collections that now begin to be published will show. For longer and more ambitious efforts the very magnitude and nearness of events are unpropitious circumstances. Though war has always been a leading theme of the poet's song, the halo of time must soften the asperities of the too stern reality before the subject becomes fit for his handling. Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Waterloo" is deservedly forgotten, while his battle of Flodden Field in *Marmion* will live as one of the most magnificent pieces of poetical description ever written. The mellowing shadows of five centuries obscured the outlines of the first crusade before TASSO drew inspiration from it for his *Jerusalem Delivered*. All the great wars of modern times in Europe have failed to arouse the poetical genius of the nations who have suffered from their ravages or shared in their triumphs. Nay, more, our own Revolutionary War has been wisely left to the historian, and ceases to awaken a single lyre that can be heard beyond the occasional columns of a country newspaper or the poet's corner of the popular magazines. There must be a sufficient reason for what is so generally true, and in this case it is easily found. When the verse of the poet comes in competition with bulletins and army lists, and is liable to be checked and compared with quartermasters' returns, &c., what chance is left for the "shaping spirit of imagination?" How can it escape the necessity of indicting a mere "gazette in rhyme," as DRYDEN'S noble sea fight, in his "Annus Mirabilis," was sneeringly called by the wits of the day.

The author of *Alice of Monmouth* has wisely chosen the only course by which this insuperable obstacle to success can be avoided. He has endeavored to awaken a human interest for his characters, in their individual and private capacity, and only touches on the war, episodically, when the succession of events brings them in contact with its scenes. The story is a simple and domestic one, and Mr. STEDMAN, who is a true "son of the soil" of his native State, has shown his possession of the poetical faculty, by the richness of the hues that gild to his vision the somewhat prosaic sandy shores, meadows and fruit farms of New-Jersey. The poem consists of twenty short chapters or cantos, the metre varying in each according to the nature of the subject. It opens with a description of a New-Jersey squire of the pure old Dutch type. Hendrick Van Ghelt, a country magistrate, full of energy, foremost in action of all kinds, and only regretting that the uneventful character of the times confines him to pacific pursuits. In the words of the poet:

"Were he alive, and at his prime,
In this, our boisterous modern time,
He would surely be, as he could not then,
A stalwart leader of mounted men;
A ranger, shouting his battle-cry,
Who knew how to fight and dared to die;
And the fame, which a county's limit spann'd,
Might have grown a legend throughout the land.

He would have scour'd the Valley through,
Doing as now our bravest do;
Would have tried rough riding on the border,
Punishing raider and marauder;
With bearded Ashby crossing swords
As he took the Shenandoah fords;
Giving bold Stuart a bloody chase,
Ere he reach'd again his trysting-place.
Horse and horseman of the foe
The blast of his bugle-charge should know,
And his men should water their steeds, at will,
From the banks of Southern river and rill."

This stalwart old hero, whose surroundings are spiritedly and graphically described, has a son of entirely different disposition, a mere "bookman" and lawyer; he marries, and on the early death of his wife, immerses himself more and more in business and study, to the disgust of his sire, who presently sees with delight his old vigor, asleep in the son, waken with fiery energy in Hugh his only grandchild, the hero of the Poem. The education of the boy in all country sports and pastimes, under the eye of his grandfather, is well related. The time comes for him to marry, and he chooses for a wife Alice, the daughter of a strawberry farmer in Monmouth. All the resources of poetry are lavished on this maiden and her occupation. We give a specimen of the writer's descriptive powers:

"The strawberry vines lie in the sun,
Their myriad tendrils twined in one;
Spread like a carpet of richest dyes,
The strawberry-field in sunshine lies.
Each timorous berry, blushing red,
Has folded the leaves above her head,
The dark, green curtains gemm'd with dew;
But each blushful berry, peering through,
Shows like a flock of the underthread—
The crimson woof of a downy cloth
Where the elves may kneel and plight their troth.

Run thro' the rustling vines, to show
Each picker an even space to go,
Leaders of twinkling cord divide
The field in lanes from side to side;
And here and there with patient care,
Lifting the leafage everywhere,
Rural maidens and mothers dot
The velvet of the strawberry plot.
Fair and freckled, old and young,
With baskets at their girdles hung,
Searching the plants with no rude haste,
Lest berries should hang unpick'd and waste,
Of the pulpy, odorous hidden quest,
First gift of the fruity months, and best.

* * * * * * * *

From the workers a maiden parts:
The baskets at her waistband shine
With berries that look like bleeding hearts
Of a hundred lovers at her shrine;
No Eastern girl were girdled so well
With silken belt and silvery bell.
Her slender form is tall and strong;
Her voice was the sweetest in the song;
Her brown hair, fit to wear a crown,
Loose from its bonnet ripples down,
Toward the crates, that lie in the shade
Of the chestnut copse at the edge of the glade,
She moves from her mates, through happy rows
Of the children loving her as she goes.
Alice, our Alice! one and all,
Striving to stay her footsteps, call;
(For children, with skillful choice, dispense
The largesse of their innocence;)
But on, with a sister's smile, she moves
Into the darkness of the groves,
And deftly, daintily, one by one,
Shelters her baskets from the sun,
Under the network, fresh and cool,
Of lily leaves from the crystal pool."

Angry at the unequal marriage, his father refuses to see the bride, and for a year the young couple dwell in a quiet country seclusion. The sound of war now echoes through the land, and Hugh raises immediately a troop of one hundred horsemen, who are dispatched from the "happy Monmouth farms" to the heights of the "silver-hazed Potomac" and the defence of the Capital. The tone of the poem now changes and becomes warlike in every measure. Alice accompanies her husband, (who soon receives a Colonel's commission,) and finds her true sphere of employment in ministering to the wounded in the hospitals, where

"Daily her gentle steps were bent
Thro' the thin pathways which divide
The patient sufferers, side from side,
In dolorous wards, where Death and Life
Wage their silent, endless strife;
And she loosed for all her soothing words,
Sweet as the songs of homestead birds.
Sometimes that utterance musical
On the soldier's failing sense would fall,
Seeming, almost, a prelude given
Of whispers that calm the air of Heaven;
While her white hand, moistening his poor lips
With the draught which slakeless fever sips,
Pointed him to that fount above—
River of water of life and love—
Stream without price, of whose purity
Whoever thirsteth may freely buy."

Meanwhile the cavalry regiment of Hugh is encamped near the city, and the phases of bivouac life are vividly sketched in the succeeding cantos. The war song chorussed around the camp fires is a stirring lyric:

"Our good steeds snuff the evening air,
Our pulses with their purpose tingle;
The foeman's fires are twinkling there;
He leaps to hear our sabres jingle!
HALT!
Each carbine sends its whizzing ball:
Now, cling! clang! forward all,
Into the fight!
Dash on beneath the smoking dome:
Thro' level lightnings gallop nearer!
One look to Heaven! No thoughts of home:
The guidons that we bear are dearer.
CHARGE!
Cling! clang! forward all!
Heaven help those whose horses fall:
Cut left and right!
They flee before our fierce attack!
They fall! they spread in broken surges.
Now, comrades, bear our wounded back,
And leave the foeman to his dirges.
WHEEL!
The bugles sound the swift recall:
Cling! clang! backward all!
Home, and good-night!"

A reconnoissance is ordered to the enemys' lines; a skirmish ensues, in which the Van Ghelt Rangers are victorious, but have to deplore the loss of their Colonel, who is brought back to the camp mortally wounded. Here, while tended by his wife, Alice, his father who had repented his harshness, comes to visit and forgive, but only in time to find him expiring. He dies happy at the reconciliation, and the repentant father adopts the young widow, and, cherishing the memory of his gallant son, strives in every way to atone for his former harshness.

The poem concludes with a sort of prophetic vision, when the prescience of the poet outreaches the narrow limits of the present, and sees a free and regenerated nation, purged of sin and selfishness, by the fires of strife, renewing its youth and soaring unchecked to the fullfillment of its proper destiny.

The few extracts we have given will suffice to show how nervously and gracefully the author employs the resources of metre and rhythm. His ear is good, and the melody of his verse gains in proportion. We regard *Alice of Monmouth* as certainly the most successful poetical effort that has grown out of the circumstances of the times. It evidences the existence of powers that, still perhaps immature, have a future before them full of promise. Any faults that a watchful critic might detect in the poem are those of the youth of the mind, when in the freshness of early effort and the first flush of poetic ardor, a certain exuberance and over-elaboration of sentiment and metaphor is often indulged in, that the more coldly-correct taste of advancing age would modify and chasten. Any defects of this kind are, however, on the right side; fertile luxurance is preferable to cold sterility, and Mr. STEDMAN has but to follow on in the path he has so well commenced to obtain a secure place among the poets of his country.

CAXTONIANA: A series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart, Author of "The Caxtons," "My Novel," &c. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The veteran author of *Pelham*, after nearly forty years of literary activity, appears in the present work—in almost the only capacity he had left untried—as the popular essayist on men, manners and literature. Though it is now thirty-seven years since the publication of *Falkland* gave the world assurance of a new writer, who would run through every branch of English composition, and in his lifetime win a classic position as a novelist and dramatist, there are no signs of senility about *Caxtoniana*. The observation is as fresh, and the insight into the phenomena of social life as acute as when the writer first drew on his youthful knowledge of the world for the sprightly satire and graceful philosophy that gave a character of individuality to *Pelham*, *Devereux* and *The Disowned*. The subjects of the essays are various, and like those of MONTAIGNE, often contain things that the title does not indicate. They are twenty-seven in number, of various lengths, and are thrown together indiscriminately, though capable of classification to some extent. The title is adopted because "the subjects treated of suggested themselves to the author while embodying in the form of romance that experience of the world we live in, which is expressed in the Caxton series of novels." The literary papers will probably be those first referred to, and read with most pleasure. BULWER (as he will always be called in America) is here thoroughly at home, "On style and diction." "Of rhythm in prose as conducive to precision and clearness;" "On some authors in whose writings knowledge of the world is eminently displayed," and other papers that might be particularized, contain much genial criticism, felicitously expressed, and while reading them it is pleasant to observe how a master of the art of writing is explaining and elucidating the mysteries of his craft, often, unconsciously, perhaps, from his own experience. The Essays on Life and its conduct, both mentally and socially considered, are various in subject and have frequently the semi-autobiographical tone that is natural in a writer advanced to a sedate period of life, who gradually shrinks from strange contact and is thrown upon his sympathy with outward nature and the resources of his own mind for the staple of his discourse. The philosophy throughout has nothing gloomy about it, but is of a cheerful cast, and the whole tone of the book, as might be expected, resembles that of the favorite cycle of the author's writings, *The Caxton Novels*, from whence its title is derived. If it does not add to BULWER'S fame, there is much in it that any writer might be proud to own.

CUDJO'S CAVE. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of "Neighbor Jackwood," &c. 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & CO.

The author of this book has enjoyed considerable celebrity as the writer of *Neighbor Jackwood*, a story sometimes pronounced almost equal to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. *Cudjo's Cave* has the merits and demerits of the school to which it belongs, and will be read with interest by a large section of the community. The scene is laid in Tennessee, and the events narrated occur in connection with the military enterprises now actually in progress there. They are vouched for by the writer as true to history and life in all important particulars, the arrangement only being varied to suit the limits of the story. As the book "aims to be a mirror of evil times" and institutions, there is much in the scenes of violence depicted to cause unpleasant feeling; but the book was written not merely to please, but for a sterner purpose. The writer shows perfect familiarity with the scenes and characters that he describes, and his work is probably a faithful picture of the region that now merits the title originally bestowed on a neighboring State of "the dark and bloody ground."

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M. D., L.L. D., Professor of Chemistry at Kings College, London. Chemical Physics. Part 2. Electricity and Magnetism. From the third London edition. 8vo. New-York: JOHN WILEY.

Prof. MILLER stands in the front rank of English men of science. For a long time associated with the late Prof. DANIELL, at King's College, his succession to the vacant chair was without a competitor, and the numerous occasions on which, on scientific questions, his aid has been sought by Government, testify to the opinion generally entertained of his professional acquirements. His *Elements of Chemistry* is allowed by general consent to be the most authoritative compendium of the science published in England, and by successive editions it has been kept up to the level of the latest discoveries. The high price of the English edition has practically placed it beyond the means of most students, and Mr. WILEY deserves their thanks for bringing it within the reach of all. He commences with the second part, as the one most in demand; the two others necessary to its completion, are intended to follow in due course.

THE BOOK OF PRAISE: from the best English Hymn writers. Selected and arranged by ROUNDELL PALMER. 18mo. Cambridge: SEVER & FRANCIS.

This elegant little volume is an accurate reproduction of the original, one of the successful "Golden Treasury" series of books published by Messrs. MACMILLAN. The editor, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, is the son of a gentleman known to many in New-York, the late J. HORSELEY PALMER, formerly Governor of the Bank of England. After a distinguished academical career, Sir R. PALMER met with great success at the bar, and is in the direct line of succession to the highest legal dignities of England. It is remarkable to find a non-professional work so thoroughly executed by one who must, necessarily, be a busy man. The editorial labor of this small volume has been far greater than appears on a superficial examination. In the selection the whole body of English Hymnology has been carefully gone over, and with so much success has the authorship of the hymns been traced, that out of the four hundred and twelve given in the volume, only eighteen are anonymous. The restoration of the original texts of the authors has also been an arduous task, as by a singular want of delicacy, no compiler of a hymn-book seems to feel the slightest compunction at altering his originals to suit his own taste and ideas of propriety. Every hymn in the *Book of Praise* is in its original state as the author wrote it, a merit no other collection can claim.

FATHER MATHEW: A Biography. By JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M. P., author of "Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions," 12mo, New-York: D. & J. SADLIER.

This book is a fitting and well-deserved memorial of the man to whom his country owes a debt of unexampled magnitude. It would, indeed, be (as the author felt) a reproach to the land which he served, no less than to the age which he adorned, were the present generation to pass away without a permanent record of the life of THEOBALD MATHEW. To the fulfillment of this task, the author has addressed himself with zeal and success. An important aid to the undertaking was afforded by his intimate personal knowledge of the subject of his book; though this, indeed, gave rise to the impression that the more he dwelt upon Father MATHEW'S goodness, which was in reality his greatness, the more he despaired of being able faithfully to reproduce the lineaments of a character, so exalted, yet so lowly, so allied in many points with the weaknesses and errors of mortality, so raised above them, immeasurably, by singleness of heart and purity of purpose. It is dangerous to predicate perfection of any one. Father MATHEW, however, seems to have shared as little in the common failings of humanity as any character on record, so open to observation in every particular. His whole life was passed laboring for the welfare of others; the cause, when once he adopted it, grew in weight and importance, bringing with it an amount of labor and responsibility enough to crush dozens of ordinary men. But Father MATHEW never faltered; a perfect gentleman himself, the singular sweetness of his disposition often made obstacles vanish away before him that would have been fatal barriers to most others.

It would require much space to give even an outline of the contents of this stout and well-filled volume. The sternest English critical authority says: "As an amusing book we venture to recommend it to our readers as one of the very richest we have ever read." It is, in reality, all this, and it is something more: it is the record of a real life carried out, as few can be, to the full ideal of duty, by the total negation of self and selfish considerations. We may learn from it the vast power of apparently inconsiderable instruments, when engaged rightfully in a righteous cause; and may also gain a lesson of tolerance by remarking that the saintly virtues so eminently displayed in it are the exclusive property of no single sect or division of Christians, and have perhaps met with their fullest exemplification in modern times, in the singularly beautiful life of the lowly and devoted Catholic priest who now rests from his labors while his work abides with us.

A POPULAR HAND BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By GEORGE CUMMING MCWHORTER, 18mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHER.

A valuable little manual of the subject it treats on, derived from the latest and most authentic sources. The writer, (a layman,) acknowledges his particular obligations to DEAN ALFORD, ELLICOTT, WESTCOTT, Dr. WORDSWORTH, Archbishop TRENCH, &c. This book shows he has consulted them understandingly and with due profit. The Divine origin and inspiration of the New Testament is first discussed; then follows an account of the original Greek Text, the manner in which and the manuscripts by whose means it has reached us. Accounts of critical editions and versions in foreign languages are there given. The remainder of the work is devoted to chapters, each of them serving as an introduction to a separate book of the New Testament, explaining the facts of its authorship, date, purpose and aim, with elucidations of difficulties that present themselves to the uninformed reader and subsidiary information on most points of interest connected with the inspired writing. Though so many works on the New Testament exist, we know of none that can take the place of Mr. MCWHORTER'S book. Its wide circulation must be beneficial to the proper understanding and appreciation of the sacred volume.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Dr. DORAN'S new book, *Their Majesties' Servants*, is now in press and will shortly be issued by Mr. W. J. WIDDLETON. Under its rather affected title, (which refers to the license or patent granted by royalty to theatres in England as a prerogative of the Crown,) the work includes a complete anecdotical and biographical account of the English stage, from the restoration to the present generation of actors and dramatists. Mr. WIDDLETON'S edition will form two volumes, 12mo, but, in conformity with the taste of the day, one hundred and fifty copies will be struck off on large paper, making two handsome octavos, and these copies will be illustrated with fine photographs of GARRICK, KEAN, MRS. SIDDONS, Miss O'NEIL, and other celebrated actors and actresses, from the best character portraits of them extant.

—A new scheme for a large public circulating library, on a superior scale, by a joint stock company, is just started in London, under the title of "The English and Foreign Library Company." Among the directors are Sir HENRY C. RAWLINSON, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, and other well-known names. The capital is £100,000. It starts with more complete machinery for the circulation of books to subscribers than has ever before been attempted, including a daily delivery at all residences within a radius of five miles round London. Special attention will be paid to a scientific department, foreign literature, and publications relating to Eastern and colonial subjects, as a basis of operations. The company have purchased HOOKHAM'S library, which is quite one of the antiquities of London, having existed in Old Bond-street for more than a century, and containing the accumulated stock of one hundred years. There is little doubt that a circulating library in New-York, on an enlarged and liberal plan, including specially the indispensable English system of a delivery of books at the houses of subscribers, would be a great success. Twenty years ago there were many private circulating libraries in this City, but the era of cheap books made them all disappear. Now, however, when books are daily rising in cost and increasing in number beyond the ability of most people to buy, the want of such libraries is constantly felt, and it is strange that no one has yet been enterprising enough to supply the deficiency.

—Messrs. WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston, have in preparation two important historical works—*The Age of Louis XIV.*, translated from the French of HENRI MARTIN, to form two volumes octavo; this will be followed by the other portions of MARTIN'S *History of France*, which is now generally accepted as the standard historical work in that kingdom. MARTIN'S entire history comprises seventeen volumes—when the translation is completed it will fill a gap in English and American libraries, as there is no history of France of any pretension, beyond mere summaries, extant in the literature of either country. The other book referred to is Miss MARTINEAU'S *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*, a history of England, 1815–45. This was originally written as a completion of CHARLES KNIGHTS' well-known *Pictorial History of England*, and is acknowledged to be one of the best accounts of a cotemporary period ever written. Messrs. WALKER & WISE'S edition will contain an original preface by Miss MARTINEAU, written specially for it, and a concluding book, now first published, bringing down the narration of events eight years later, or to 1854. The work will be comprised in four volumes, post 8vo, got up in the usual superior style of typography that Boston has set the example of adopting.

—The statistics of publishing in England, for 1863, show a remarkable similarity with those of the previous year. The number of titles registered in the *Publishers' Circular*, the organ of the London trade, being 4,286, against 4,294 for 1862. As the record of books published in the Provinces is very imperfect, and some whole classes of books are not included in the list, as plays, Catholic books, periodical publications, &c., the entire number of books published during the past year is probably over 5,000. This is about one-half of the number issued in France during the same period, but there the statistics of literature are so exactly kept, that not even the smallest "brochure" or pamphlet of a few pages escapes registering; and the English publishers claim that the superior cost and value of their books more than balances the higher number of the French issues.

—Memorials of THACKERAY continue to abound—in fact almost every literary man of the day seems anxious to bear testimony to the virtues and merits of the deceased. Mr. GEORGE SALA'S feeling and sympathetic notice, printed in the New-York *Albion*, is familiar to our readers. In the same spirit a paper by SHIRLEY BROOKS (well known as a novelist and one of the coadjutors of *Punch*) accompanies a fine portrait of THACKERAY in the London *Illustrated News*. A brief Memoir by Mr. JAMES HANNAY, has been reprinted from the Edinburgh *Courrant*, where it appeared. The February number of the *Cornhill Magazine* contains "In Memoriam," by CHARLES DICKENS, with sketches of Mr. THACKERAY'S library, and also "W. M. Thackeray," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. In this periodical will appear the four chapters of the new story, all that he lived to finish of his last literary undertaking. A memoir will also speedily be published by Mr. THEODORE TAYLOR, containing much matter relative to THACKERAY'S early career and artist-life in Paris, collected by the author, a resident of that city, and illustrated with a portrait, and some curious original sketches. An interesting notice, by Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE, has also appeared in the American *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette*. In it the author, who is famous for the extent and minuteness of his literary knowledge, adopts the notion current among many of THACKERAY'S contemporaries, that the usual account of his age is understated, and that he was born in 1805, instead of the year usually named, 1811. It is curious that any uncertainty should exist about a matter so easily decided, and which, no doubt, an authoritative biography will shortly set at rest.

—The heterodoxy attributed to Dr. COLENSO by his Episcopal brethren, has not, fortunately for him, any effect on his scientific reputation. At this time of year, when it is customary for the English publishers to advertise their educational works, the Bishop of Natal's books on Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, &c., form a conspicuous portion of Messrs. LONGMANS' list. He is author of about a dozen works of this character, which have an immense circulation, and are considered to be among the best ever published for purposes of tuition. His *Elements of Algebra*, a small volume selling for 4s. 6d., is popularly said to be the most valuable copyright in England, so universal is its adoption throughout the kingdom.

—JOHN FORSTER'S *Life of Sir John Eliot*, according to HALLAM, "the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty that the commonwealth era produced," long announced as in press, is now definitively promised for this month, (February,) in book form, two volumes, small octavo, in the peculiar and elegant style of typographic arrangement, &c., adopted by the author for his *Arrest of the Four Members* and *The Great Remonstrance*, uniform with which he intends to republish all his writings. The first sketch of ELIOT'S life appeared in his *Statesmen of the Commonwealth*, written for *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia*, when it attracted great attention. It is now so much enlarged from the family paper of Sir JOHN ELIOT, in the possession of his descendant, the Earl of ST. GERMAINS, as to be an entirely new work. It will be illustrated with portraits from the originals at Port Eliot, the ancient seat of the family in Cornwall.

—*Edinburgh and its Neighborhood, Geological and Historical, with the Geology of the Bass Rock*, is the title of the last volume that will be printed from the papers left in a fit state for publication by HUGH MILLER. Like the previous posthumous volumes of his writings, it has been edited by his widow, who alludes touchingly to an intended work in these words: "If I am spared, and permitted health and strength sufficient for affording some little assistance in the preparation of a memoir, subsequent to his autobiography, I shall think I have not lived these latter painful years quite in vain."

—Few people are aware of the important place held by novels and romances in Chinese literature. The number of these works is very considerable, and out of thousands of lesser value, ten have been especially selected by the Chinese as worthy to take rank in their classical literature. On the writers of these ten novels they have bestowed the title of "Writers of Genius;" and in naming any one of this selection of works, a Chinaman would simply speak of the book of the first, second, or third, &c., Writer of Genius. Eight of these ten works have been rendered into French, including a new translation just issued, of *The Two Cousins*, by the great Chinese scholar, M. STANISLAS JULIEN. This was already known, to some extent, by an imperfect version, by M. REMUSAT, published forty years since, from which an English translation was made, that was highly praised by CARLYLE, LEIGH HUNT, COLERIDGE, &c., and is now scarce.

—Another volume of *Sermons*, by the Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON, is just published. It contains discourses delivered at Trinity Chapel, Brighton, and will be reprinted by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, the publishers of Mr. ROBERTSON'S other writings. So extensively popular have been the sermons of this minister, that, though the present volume completes the issue of all that he left in a finished state, his publishers seem unwilling to relinquish him, and with questionable taste, announce another volume, entitled *Pulpit Notes*, consisting of the skeleton or outline prepared by the author before delivering his sermon.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

An Emeute—Re-enlisted Regiments—The Harbor Open—Railroads.

Correspondence of the New York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 15, 1864.

The *emeute* in Edgar County has blown over. On the appearance of the military from Terre Haute the Copperhead gang, numbering about 400, miscellaneously armed with rifles, shot-guns, fowling pieces, &c., dispersed to their homes. There is a pestiferous nest of traitors in that region—ignorant and whisky-drinking—which should be cleaned out. This is the third time they have endangered the public peace by their armed demonstrations, and in their case forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

Regiments which have reënlisted continue to arrive here from the front. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry was the last, and the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry is expected to-morrow. They are met by the ladies who have charge of the Home, and find on their arrival an amply provided entertainment prepared for them. But so great has been the demand, and so constant, that Capt. POTTER, Quartermaster, has rented a "Soldier's Rest" on Michigan-avenue—a large temporary building, fitted up with ample accommodations for a regiment. Here the ladies prepare and spread their meals. Enlistments are going on satisfactorily, especially in all the counties which offer extra bounties. The quota of this county is 14,200, or over 2,000 more than its proportion, taking population as a basis. The excess represents the surplus of arms-bearing men in Chicago, as compared with the rest of the State. I suppose this excess would be at least 5,000, compared with a like population in New-England.

The weather is delightful. Our harbor is open, and navigation might be resumed on Lake Michigan, if there was business to be done. Steamboats are running on the Illinois, from La Salle and Peoria to St. Louis, which is much earlier than usual.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

I notice that a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives for the improvement of Chicago harbor, which authorises the imposition of tonnage duties to defray the expense of the same. This is not merely a local matter, but one in which both the East and the West are deeply interested. The commerce of this port now amounts to millions annually, and its harbor should have been made safe and accessible at all times by an appropriation from Congress, as has been done for those on the seaboard of not one-tenth of its importance. Last year, a revenue of $166,000 was derived from customs here; and this sum would have been largely increased but for the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. In these times of lavish expenditures for putting down the rebellion, we cannot well expect a direct appropriation for harbor improvement. The next best thing is authority to levy tonnage duties for this purpose; and we bespeak a good word through the TIMES to your representatives in favor of the measure.

Chicago harbor is its river—or more properly a bayou, for it can scarcely be legitimately called a river. Its principal branch is only about six miles long, and from 19 to 30 feet in depth most of the way, when, to use an expressive phrase, it *fizzles out*. The north branch is some 16 miles in length, ending, or rather commencing, in a swamp—navigable for about a mile from the junction. As a consequence, the river is almost currentless, the outgoing water not having sufficient force to prevent the formation of a bar, from the end of the outer pier, upon which stands the light-house, and extending half a mile south. In almost all kinds of weather, and especially in gales, vessels are compelled to make a detour around and south of this bar, and enter the deeper water between and the railroad protection, and then make the harbor with the assistance of a tug in the teeth of the wind. To remove this bar and prevent its reaccumulation is the object of the improvement. It is a measure of great importance to the commerce of the lakes, and of the two thousand vessels engaged in it; and perhaps it is right that this commerce should be taxed to pay for its own protection.

RAILROADS IN THE WEST.

There is a good deal of work being done upon the Western railroads, although no new great through lines are being put under construction. The three Iowa roads are being pushed westward toward the Missouri, and every few months adds a newly completed link in the great chains which are destined to unite and form the grand Pacific Trunk Line. It is expected that the Missouri will be reached by September on the Central line, and possibly about the same period by the Burlington. The Mississippi is again to be bridged at Clinton by the Chicago, Clinton and Nebraska road. The work is to be commenced immediately, and to be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The work on the Chicago, New Bay and Lake Superior Road, which has been practically suspended during the Winter, is to be recommenced with vigor as soon as the season will permit, and by another Fall we shall be in direct communication with the rich mineral region "up North." By the way, the recent discoveries of gold and silver on Lake Superior have created quite an excitement here. All the land that lay out doors, and upon which the slightest suspicion of containing minerals attached, has been "located" by individuals or companies. I saw a gentleman from there a few days ago, who is sanguine that not only will the product of copper be greatly increased, but that over a million of gold and silver will be produced the coming season. There is a project afoot for a new line of railroad in the Western part of this State, from Fulton City, through Mount Carroll to Galena, or possibly to Dunlieth. Its principal object is to develop a rich coal region, and to give our Northern neighbors in Wisconsin the benefit of it. A space of over two hundred feet long over the Chicago, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Railroad, in the vicinity of Lafayette, Ind., has sunk out of sight three times. After losing three tracks, the Company drove piles. These, too, disappeared, and now they are driving piles sixty feet long, and have not yet touched hard bottom. A similar circumstance occurred on the Michigan Central several years since. The place is supposed to have been once a lake, over which a thin crust of earth has accumulated.

VARIOUS THINGS.

A gentleman arrived in this city from Idaho last week. He confirms the reports of the richness of the mines there, and says that when he left it was estimated that there was $15,000,000 in gold in the hands of the miners, awaiting the means of transportation to the States. He is sanguine that next year's yield will reach $20,000,000, and would be much greater if it could be got to market. He is bound to Washington, to make a representation of these important facts to the Government. Idaho alone, he says, will furnish the gold to pay the interest on the National debt, if it reaches double the present amount.

A case of abortion and death is creating considerable excitement here just now. Several parties have been arrested, and the whole matter is to be judicially investigated. It is hardly worth while to give the details, as they are such as usually attend such affairs.

A law firm, GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN, obtained a judgment for $4,300 in the Supreme Court last week as a fee in a case in which they were engaged as counsel, and got beaten. It was a speculative land suit, in which the amount involved was $200,000. A while ago another legal firm obtained a judgment for $20,000 in a similar suit, in which the clients were successful.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered four lectures here last week, which were largely attended, and generally pronounced the best ever delivered in the city. The citizens of Chicago appreciate science, especially from a Professor who has the popularity to make it fashionable to do so. He is to visit us again, and give us his course on the animal kingdom.

A memorial in favor of taxing stocks of whisky on hand has been numerously signed by our Board of Trade and forwarded to Congress. The people generally favor the measure, but it seems that other interests are all powerful with Congress.

Rev. N. SHEPPARD, late of your city, has received and accepted a "call," and became one of the editorial staff of the *Evening Journal*. Chicago is getting full of ministerial laymen.

Money is still close, but easier. Business generally good, but not overactive. Arrangements for the opening of the Spring trade are being perfected.

REMINISCENCES OF JEFF. DAVIS.—An interesting address was delivered in the Representatives' Hall, this forenoon, by Mrs. VAN BENTHUYSEN, the wife of a nephew of JOE DAVIS, the brother of JEFF. The lady resided for several years in the family of the chief rebel, and related many incidents which occurred there, showing the preparations made for separation of the Free and Slave States. As long ago as 1848 she was told that the separation would be made as soon as the people of the North should cease to submit to the dictation of the South. She was present at the St. Charles Hotel in New-Orleans, when it was proposed to ask JEFF. DAVIS, then Secretary of War, to fortify Ship Island, for the defence of the city. They also experimented upon substitutes for tea and coffee, of which they expected to be deprived by a blockade. The camels imported from Egypt were intended for the use of the Southern army, that they might not be dependent on the Yankee wagon-makers. Mrs. VAN BENTHUYSEN removed to Tennessee before the breaking out of the rebellion, but was driven from there by the rebels, and is now living at Middleboro', Massachusetts, his native place.—*Boston Transcript, Feb. 18.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Miners.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

The Legislature closed its session, on Friday, in good humor. The Governor could by no means "see eye to eye," with the Assembly, in regard to legislating for the miners. In his message his Excellency requested special attention to that subject, and desired liberal action thereon. The "assembled wisdom" had the subject under prolonged and warm consideration in the shape of three successive bills, two of which passed, but failed to receive Executive sanction. The chief objectionable features were unusual restrictions, cumbrous official machinery, and a heavy tax of one-fifth of mining proceeds. His Excellency did not file either of these bills in the archives of the Territory. Consequently the diggers, finding no local legislation specially adapted for them, will doubtless act in accordance with common law in mining regions. As to the General Incorporation Bill, it quietly found a bourne whence no traveler returns.

When the national direct tax was imposed, the Utah territorial tax was increased to one per cent. to meet the direct tax, and other local taxes were restrained, excepting a poll tax. Last Winter the Legislature sought to restore these things to the former basis, but Gov. HARDING being in the sulks with that body for almost ignoring his message, did not choose to work other than at cross purposes with regard to taxes and appropriations. So these things continued last year "as they were" the year before.

Now by this means the Territory became pretty "well to do," but the counties experienced the sweet uses of adversity; and, if no shame, at least the inconvenience of poverty. As for this city, it proves well able to take care of itself financially, though temporarily curtailed in privileges. By dint of making whisky and selling whisky, and declaring that no "other man" shall do either—by dint of market rents and licenses, even on the apple-carts and baskets, with two or three other ways of bringing in a few dimes, this "City of the Saints" has managed to realize sufficient municipal pocket-money.

But the poor counties must not be left in the cold too long. So they, with the cities are restored to former privileges, the Territory relinquishing its monopoly. Now the citizens will doubtless be enabled to distribute their favors equally among the three corporate objects during the coming year.

Provisions are not showing any symptoms of decline in prices, though many market prophets foretell such things as near at hand, yet others declare their belief in still higher figures. I may here remark that the low figure prophecies have failed so far during the present Winter. I will give a few prices current here, and they will startle former denizens of Utah:

Wheat $3 50@$4 ⅌ bushel; Oats $1 75 ⅌ bushel; Barley $2 ⅌ bushel. Very little of either of the above in market. Potatoes $2 ⅌ bushel; Carrots 75c.@$1; Flour $12 ⅌ hundred; Corn Meal $10 ⅌ bushel; Cheese 40c.@50c. ⅌ ℔; Bacon 30c.@35c. ⅌ ℔; Butter 75c. ⅌ ℔; Beef 12c.@15c. ⅌ ℔; Mutton 17c. ⅌ ℔; Eggs 50c. ⅌ doz.; Hay $35 per ton.; Wood $12@$15 ⅌ cord.

There is an old miller named NEFF—a gentleman and a Christian he must be, too—who persistently refuses to sell flour at the above high figures. To persons who need it for their own use, he will sell a hundred pounds or so for six dollars in gold or eight dollars in currency, as far as his surplus will go. But many people here have neither the gold nor the paper to purchase with, consequently there is now considerable pinching; and I think I may venture the assertion that there are hundreds of persons in this city who will need to tighten their belts many a day between now and next August, to mitigate the gnawings of an unsatisfied stomach.

THE RISKS OF A "SOLDIER'S LIFE."

Average of a Regiment's Casualties and Losses in Two Years and Eight Months' Service.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 16.

CENTRAL HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Feb. 12.

Now that the term of service of the old regiments is drawing to a close, some interesting statistics may be expected in the summing up of casualties and other matters connected with actual war. These cannot but be of value to the philosopher. And in the event of war becoming the normal condition of mankind, will be of priceless value to those "practical chaps," life assurance agents, as it will enable them to determine their *risks* as compared with *ours*, and to establish rates in accordance with the rank, arm of the service etc., of the applicant. This will be attended by the happiest results to mankind. "War will be shorn of its terrors," once a fellow can get his life insured, and its moral effect upon the enemy cannot fail to be powerful, for they cannot be so blind as to expect to successfully cope with an army in which each individual will have his policy of insurance filed away in some snug office, far away from the scene of strife, and where success would result in nothing further than the smashing up of a few insurance companies.

But to none will these tables afford such immediate absorbing interest, at the present moment, as to those of our fellow-citizens between the interesting ages of twenty one and forty-five, who are panting for the opportunity (afforded by the coming draft) to win that distinction which their innate modesty alone has hitherto prevented them from seeking at the cannon's mouth, (to say nothing of the illustrated papers.) It is for their special gratification, therefore, that I offer for publication, through your valuable paper, the accompanying record of the casualties in one of the oldest regiments in the volunteer service of the United States, as I believe it offers a fair average of the losses sustained by those regiments that entered the service at the same time as ours. Experience has been varied, including all kinds of duty demanded of this arm of the service; and so much has been said of certain regiments being "cut to pieces," "nothing left of them," that it's a comfort to know that a fellow's chance for deserting is much greater after all than being killed in battle, as will be here manifested, and I am confident that could the facts be got at through the "War Department," the proportion in every regiment would be found about the same. The period embraced is from June 1861, when the regiment entered West Virginia, to the present time. A sufficient number having reënlisted "veterans," the regiment will start for Ohio in a few days. I will here add (par parenthesis) a list of the battles engaged in, viz: Carnefex Ferry, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, besides numerous skirmishes, to recapitulate which would be of no general interest, however.

The following exhibits our strength on first taking the field:

Commissioned officers	38
Enlisted men	840
Recruits since received	98
Total to be accounted for	976
Present aggregate	502
Total loss is therefore	474
To be accounted for as follows:	
Deaths of commissioned officers, killed in action	5
Deaths of commissioned officers, of wounds received	2
Deaths of commissioned officers, accidentally drowned	1
Deaths of commissioned officers, of disease	1
Total	9
Deaths of enlisted men, killed in action	68
Deaths of enlisted men, of wounds received	25
Deaths of enlisted men, accidentally killed	5
Deaths of enlisted men, diseased	31
Total	129
Aggregate loss by deaths	138
Discharged commissioned officers, from wounds in action	3
Discharged commissioned officers, dishonorably	2
Total	5
Discharged enlisted men, dishonorably	1
Discharged enlisted men, from wounds	9
Discharged enlisted men, physical disability, disease	133
Discharged enlisted men, mental disability	1
Discharged enlisted men to join regular army	11
Discharged enlisted men to Invalid Corps	11
Discharged enlisted men for promotions	24
Total	190
Aggregate loss by discharge	195
Resigned commissioned officers for promotion "out of the regiment"	7
Resigned commissioned officers from other causes	25
Total	32

RECAPITULATION.

Loss by deaths	138
Loss by discharge	195
Resigned	32
Aggregate	365
Deserters	109
Making the number required, viz.	474

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Wounded in battle, commissioned officers	19
Wounded in battle, enlisted men	146
Prisoners of war duly exchanged, commissioned officers	3
Prisoners of war, duly exchanged, enlisted men	151
Total	154
Prisoners of war not yet exchanged, enlisted men	22

Rank of commissioned officers killed or died of wounds—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants.

Rank of enlisted men—7 sergeants, (3 color,) 6 corporals, 60 privates.

Rank of officers promoted to positions outside of this regiment—1 Colonel to Brigadier-General, 1 Major to Coloneicy, 1 Captain to Major, 1 Second Lieutenant to regular army, 1 Major-Surgeon to Surgeon of Volunteers and Medical Director, 1 Assistant-Surgeon to Major-Surgeon, 1 Captain to A. C. G. Vols.

I now submit to those curious in the matter, the fruits of my labor, that they may sum up the chances of a period of two years and eight months of a "soldier's life."

So, hoping that this may be the means of drawing out reports of a kindred character from other regiments, now that they are closing up the old business, the opportunity is most favorable.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THE ADJUTANT.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL TRIP.

Decisive Test of the Broadside Frigate Re d'Italia—The First Attempt to Counteract the Rolling Influence of Armor.

INTRODUCTORY.

Since Noah's ark was made, the bulwarks of ships have been high and straight. When iron-clads came in vogue these features were preserved, and iron laid plainly on the old-fashioned sides. The *Re d'Italia* is the first broadside armored vessel with newly-shaped bulwarks. Her sides illustrate an attempt to counteract the oscillatory influence of armor, by inclining the upper portion of her bulwarks toward the centre of her hull. The idea is American, and its first practical test is over. Nothing hitherto written about this craft has touched this point—to which every other attribute is secondary. Hence the importance of the trial trip, just concluded.

At noon, on Wednesday, the steamtug *Virginia Seymour* touched at the wharf foot of Canal-street, for the purpose of conveying to the frigate those persons invited to witness the trip. Among them were Commodore GODON and Chief Engineer KIMBALL, United States Navy, representing our Government. WM. H. WEBB, Esq., builder of the *Re d'Italai*, WM. D. EVERETT, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works, and an Italian Commission composed of the following officers: Capt. ISOLA, Capt. DEL SANTE, Chief Engineer FOUCELT, and Mr. RACCHIA, the efficient executive officer of the vessel. There was no room for guests. In the afternoon, anchor was weighed, and the ship headed for sea; at about 3 P.M., the engines were stopped and the ship moored, it being too late to cross the bar. We anchored, and understood that next day our voyage to Fortress Monroe would commence. The next day dawned, and we understood that our destination was Fortress Monroe. The authorities, however, concluded to abandon the idea, and when we were about one hundred miles at sea, ordered the ship home. The ship had been carried a sufficient length for the purpose for which it was conceived, and a longer one could only occupy time without imparting any more information. At 8 o'clock, last evening, we were landed at the Battery, the voyage having lasted about sixty hours. On a trip of this kind people generally eat, drink and sleep well, and enjoy the society of gentlemen. The details of such matters do not seem to possess much importance, and are, therefore, not well adapted for publication.

Mr. JAMES CALLAHAN acted as pilot, and, barring meal times, never left his post. He did not leave any one liable to be called responsible but himself. Mr. RACCHIA, the Executive Officer of the frigate, did everything in his power to make the guests comfortable, and succeeded. With these prefatory remarks, we proceed to report the performance of the ship.

HER CONDUCT IN THE SEA.

About 250 tons of the side armor, which would, of course, increase the rolling propensities of the ship, if put in its place, were in the hold, and helped, it is presumed, to balance her. The behavior of the frigate, in a sea way, can, therefore, only assist us in accurately estimating her conduct when fully plated. It is right to say that 250 tons of iron, placed on inclined bulwarks, would not have an effect so deleterious as if the sides were straight. The theory that it would steady the hull seems nonsensical. It is only claimed for it that its oscillating influence is less than on the *Warrior*, and this claim cannot be denied. We have not, then, so great difficulty in finding the probable sea-going qualities of this ship, fully armed and equipped, as might seem at first sight to exist. Indeed, her motion will be only a trifle more unsteady than at present, allowing 200 tons of guns to operate. If, in her present state, she rolled to a greater extent than any wooden frigate, with a good battery, her failure was fixed. But she does not. The effect of 750 tons of iron, calculated at its weakest point, must be considerable, and that amount is now on the side of the frigate. To say the least, it should do as much toward rolling the hull as the late heavy battery of the *Niagara*, which did not weigh 300 tons. The latter vessel, it is admitted, rolled nearly twice as heavily and laboriously as the *Re d'Italia*. The screw sloop *Richmond*, with a moderate battery, also rolls more unpleasantly. So that the most critical examination of the late trial trip cannot justify the assumption that the entire armor and armament of the Italian ship will make her a worse "sea-boat" than the *Richmond*, a wooden craft, is now. Still, no complaints have ever been urged against the performance of the latter. And as it is only in a heavy sea and bad weather that the *Re d'Italia* can be as unpleasant as a wooden sloop of 1,200 tons, her success must be admitted at once. Heavy seas and bad weather frequently occur, but thanks to the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, sweet sunshine and pleasant breezes are more frequent. If they were not, hard indeed would be the mariner's lot.

Ships roll in two ways. You are raising to your lips, with great complacency, a bumper of Burgundy; in an instant it is dashed in the face of "the gentlemen opposite." That is one way. You feel a graceful roll, and deem it insignificant, until you are flat on the floor. That is the *Re d'Italia's* way. Not sudden nor precipitate, but gradual and deep are the genuflexions she pays to Neptune's anger—always, however, less deep and less serious than the rolling of many a wooden craft. In ordinary seas—that is, among waves which are pretty rough and pretty smooth—there is not the slightest evidence perceptible that 750 tons of iron are laid on the sides. Her progress is even and stately, and never against the order of the helm. The roughest sea we met was not so troubled as though a hurricane had visited the deep. It was so angry and "capped," though, that small boats could not live a moment in its troughs. In such our experience was satisfactory, and the rolling was neither sickening nor dangerous. There was no time during the entire trip at which a full armor and armament would have tossed the hull terribly, so far as common judgment could decide; and this statement is the result of a determined purpose to try the worst movements with rigor. Extreme rolling being the greatest shortcoming, of the broadside ship, the *Re d'Italia's* tendency that way was criticised minutely, and this fact contributes force to the verdict of success which we have no hesitancy in giving her. Returning to New-York we experienced a tolerably heavy sea, such an one, in fact, as would seriously disturb the equilibrium of the heaviest wooden ship. It never for one moment necessitated a resort to "table rails," &c. In short, the steadiness of our movements was so marked that the commission made the matter a subject of pleasant elaboration. This may be accounted for by the immense weight of the hull, which would seem to guarantee stately movement and steadiness, and its tendency that way may be noted at its full force. Nevertheless, it is true that when a pretty heavy sea cannot waft a vessel immoderately, a very heavy sea can be experienced without serious inconvenience. In this connection it is to be said, that the mobility of the hull admitted of a direct and prompt turning in a space equal to the length of the ship. Twice during the trip was this characteristic proven, and each time so satisfactorily that the facility of turning was put down as one of her best features.

HER SPEED.

The President of the Italian Commission arose, after dinner on Thursday evening, and said: "Gentlemen, the former trial trip of this vessel fully proved her excellent sea-going qualities. At this moment she is steaming nearly thirteen knots an hour." As this came from the chief of a body which was determined to test the ship with more than ordinary strictness, its value is significant. The first "splurge" of the engines was made from Fort Hamilton to the Battery, being a distance of six miles and a fraction, and thirty-one minutes were occupied in steaming over it. This was done with forty-five revolutions, on an average; pressure of steam, twenty pounds, also average. During this performance she cut off at one-third stroke. The next test was over the same ground, on the "run down." The pilot states that the tide was influencing us, at a small average, one and a half knots, which would make the whole distance seven and a half miles. This space was accomplished in thirty-two minutes and thirty seconds. The average revolutions were, during this run, forty-seven, with an average pressure of twenty-three pounds of steam. The experience gained by these trials settled the contract, and the Italian officers being satisfied, the speed was reduced, and the "sea-going qualities" again brought up. It is hardly too much to say that thirteen knots an hour are seldom made by wooden war vessels of 3,000 tons burden, and that the *Re d' Italia* has, therefore, achieved a signal and gratifying success. Her full speed in fair water might possibly reach fourteen knots an hour.

HER OFFENSIVE POWER.

If any consideration influenced us in desiring a severe test for the *Re d'Italia*, it was the magnitude of her offensive power. This latter is so forcible an argument in favor of the broadsides that many good sea-going qualities could be dispensed with to secure it. There is no reason why the frigate cannot carry 32 Parrott rifles in her 32 port-holes, throwing 100-pound projectiles. A crew of 500 men, a frigate's allowance, could easily fire sixteen guns—a broadside—in sixteen minutes. Rapidity and frequency of fire are everything in a battle. They enabled the *New Ironsides* to keep silent all the guns at Charleston. With the best machinery a monitor's gun cannot be fired oftener than once in five minutes, two guns once in 2½ minutes, which is less than half as frequent as the broadside's discharge. Even to do this the crews of *two* monitor guns have to work, while the broadside distributes the labor among *sixteen crews*. In places—like Charleston—where force opposes each broadside, the *Re d'Italia* has sixteen times the offensive power of the *Passaic*, and the same defensive strength. This difference can only be appreciated by professional men, or by those who have seen an engagement. It could be better understood by saying that sixteen monitors in Charleston harbor have just the same offensive power as the *Re d'Italia*. We have not so many turreted ships afloat, although seventy will figure in the forthcoming register. The trial trip just made, therefore, demonstrates the fact that a broadside frigate can be made seaworthy with the same defensive power as the *Passaic*, and with sixteen times greater offensive power. Here we are met by the observation, "What good is offensive force if your offensive ship can be sunk in ten minutes by a projectile? Four hundred and seventy-two inches of iron has been proved a paper armor; the *Tecumseh* has ten inches, and the *Dictator* twelve, constituting a mail never yet penetrated." The reply is simple. The *Dictator* is a bad substitute for a turret on shore. She carries one-twentieth part of the guns which might be placed in an iron fortress, possesses no more seaworthiness, and is more helpless, because a broadside ship, of good bottom, could sail over her and sink her. In regard to the seaworthiness of the *Dictator*, one of two things must be true—either she is unseaworthy or all human experience is false, and common sense a myth. The former theory is dead, and the fate of the *Monitor* and *Weehawken* constitutes a monument to its memory. Capt. RODGERS' testimony of the *Weehawken's* conduct is the chronicle of his astonishment that no disaster occurred, rather than a statement of seaworthiness.

These ideas are written in the interest of truth, and are not dictated by prejudice or partiality. The object of shipbuilders now seems to be a desire to construct an impregnable vessel, able to go to sea without risk. The *Re d'Italia* is such a ship, and the writer stands committed to her success at sea, with full armor and guns. The fact is the more important since it indicates the possibility of building a successful frigate with an armor of six inches of iron.

FROM ALBANY.

Legislative Recess—The Comptroller Authorized to Borrow Money—Enlargement of the Canals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The Legislature is enjoying its holiday. The ten days' recess, provided for by concurrent resolution, began at 12 o'clock M. to-day.

Both Houses have been engaged during the morning and last evening upon local bills, and have labored with commendable industry. In the Senate, last evening, a discussion occurred in regard to the nature of private corporations. The consideration of the bill to incorporate the National (Yacht) Club of New-York City gave occasion for the discussion. The question debated was, whether such clubs and private corporations should be incorporated by special act or under the General Corporation Act. It was urged on the one hand that the numerous applications made for such incorporation of clubs and companies to the Legislature were unnecessary as they had been provided for by general statute. The argument was pushed so far in this direction that a constitutional objection was perceived to the bill under consideration, by one or more Senators. When it came to voting upon the bill, however, it became apparent that such an argument did not press very severely upon the consciences of Senators. The bill was ordered to a third reading by an almost unanimous vote, and passed the Senate this morning.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly, authorizing the Comptroller to borrow money in order to continue the payment of State bounties to volunteers, was concurred in by the Senate this morning, just before the hour for adjournment had arrived. The resolution gives unlimited power in its terms, as no specific sum is named. Senator ANDREWS remarked, in speaking of this fact, with regard to the resolution, that such a resolution was necessary to meet the calls for troops that had been made. He stated that the most extraordinary confusion prevailed in the public and in the legislative mind in regard to the calls which had been made for troops. No one, he asserted, could give reliable information as to how many troops had been really called for, and in what way, with reference to previous calls, the last call for five hundred thousand men was to be taken. It was well, therefore, to have the resolution as indefinite as the call it was intended to meet.

Senator COLE offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Ship Canal Convention, held at Chicago, in June, 1863, adopted the following among other resolutions:—"That canals with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Atlantic to the great lakes will furnish the cheapest and most efficient means of protecting the Northern frontier," and whereas this State has already expressed its willingness to enlarge the locks on its canals for this purpose, whenever the General Government shall aid therein; therefore,

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur) that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for and urge the appropriation of such means as shall best subserve this purpose.

The large number of bills which are now before the Legislature, and which it is desirable to dispose of in some way during the remainder of the session, not to mention the projects which may still be brought forward, has led some of the members to the conclusion that so long a recess as that which has now begun is not advisable. It is assumed by those who hold this opinion, that extra work in the Spring, or a grinding committee, or both, will have to be resorted to, as a consequence of taking so long a vacation. The claims of members who come from remote parts of the State, and have had no opportunity to visit their homes during the session thus far, are principally consulted in the present arrangement. P. D.

Synopsis of Bills Before the Legislature.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Procedure as follows:

Section 71 is amended so as to read: No action shall be brought upon any judgment recovered without leave of the court in which such judgment was recovered or the court in which such action is sought to be brought upon good cause shown therefor upon notice to the adverse party or to the representatives of the adverse party, except as provided in this section.

In case of the death of the person or any one or more of the persons in whose favor such judgment was recovered, such leave by the personal representatives or heirs of such person, or in case of survivorship, by the survivor of such deceased person; or such judgment may be revived by such personal representatives, heirs at law in their own name by writ of *scire facias*, and such judgment shall continue to be a lien upon the real estate of such judgment debtor ten years from the time of docketing a certificate or order of such revival in the clerk's office of the county where such real estate is situate.

3. Such action may be brought upon such judgment by the assignee thereof.

4. Where no transcript of such judgment has been docketed in the County Clerk's Office, an action may be brought upon a judgment recovered in the Marine or District Courts of the City of New-York or rendered by a Justice of the Peace after the expiration of five years from the recovery of such judgment.

TO REGULATE THE FEES FOR SEARCHES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that it shall be the duty of the Clerk on the receipt of an order directing searches, to cause the same to be made without delay and to certify the correctness of his return within ten days of the receipt of the order, and in case he does not comply with such order he shall forfeit all fees allowed him by law, and the person issuing such written order to search shall have power to make a personal search without any charge therefor.

Should the Clerk fail to certify and return any such search within fifteen days from the time the same is issued, the person issuing the same shall be entitled to make an *ex parte* application to any Judge of one of the Courts of Record in the said city and county sitting at Special Term, upon an affidavit showing such failure to compel said Clerk to at once deliver such search, certified by him without charge; and said Judge shall in his discretion fine the said Clerk $20 for every day beyond the fifteen days—such fine to be paid to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in said city.

PETITION FROM THE PUPILS OF THE BLIND ASYLUM OF NEW-YORK.

They respectfully show that the undersigned are pupils of the above-mentioned asylum, and have been in said institution for several years last past; that owing to loss of sight they are in a helpless condition and unable, to a great extent, to assist themselves; that they entered said institution in the hope and expectation of receiving an education suited to their unfortunate and helpless condition to aid and assist them in obtaining a future livelihood, and in the expectation also of receiving proper food, clothing and treatment.

That most of your petitioners are State pupils, and supported at the said institution at the expense of the State.

Your petitioners further show that the pupils in said institution have been improperly treated and neglected by the managers of said institution; that the teachers, as a general rule, are not, in the opinion of your petitioners, qualified for the duties of their office; that proper regard is not paid to the cleanliness of the establishment, nor to the health and comfort of the pupils; that frequently the meat furnished is tainted and unfit to eat, the vegetables and fish unfit to eat, and, as a general thing, the food is not properly cooked or prepared and cannot be eaten by the pupils, thereby causing much sickness among them.

The beds are frequently damp, and the walls damp, caused by the leaky condition of roof; and when sick no regard is paid to the complaints or remonstrances of the pupils.

Your petitioners, therefore, appeal to you for aid, and respectfully ask that an investigation may be made of the truth of the above statements, and an investigation made of the affairs, and manner of conducting said institution, and that the managers and officers may be compelled under proper penalties to give better treatment, food and education to the pupils, and extend to them proper treatment, and that we may in some way be protected.

Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1864, and signed by Wm. Hoffman, Henry Bush, Patrick Boyle, J. D. Sterling, H. C. Dillon, G. G. Otto, J. R. St. Lawrence, Thos. Buskio, Saml. Bennett, Jno. W. Leigh, C. D. Beckwith, D. H. Montross, C. Case, G. W. Sterrett, J. J. Westervelt, Bern Greimer, C. T. Lewis, Jos. Saunders.

City and County of New-York, ss.—The above persons were duly and severally sworn, each for himself, and says that the above petition and the matters therein set forth are true.

Sworn before me, this 13th February, 1864.

JOHN A. HILLERY, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.

Mr. REED introduced a bill to change the name of the above company to the "New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and empowers the Corporation to treat persons affected with deafness and other diseases of the ears.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. RODGERS introduced a bill providing that John Anderson, Horace P. Whitney, D. W. Talcott, Andrew J. Kassnore David Whittier, Henry Smith, Abm. D. Barber, Robt. Thompson and Jno. McCool be authorized to construct and use a railroad, with a single or double track, to convey passengers or freight through the following streets: To commence in Broadway at its intersection with Chambers-street, through and along to Bowling-green; thence through and along Broadway to State-street, along the latter to Whitehall-street, along Whitehall-street to South Ferry; returning through and along Whitehall-street from its intersection with State-street, to Broadway, along Broadway on the easterly side of Bowling-green to its intersection with the double track in Broadway, to its place of beginning at Chambers-street.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE CORPORATION OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. REDINGTON introduced a bill providing that any taxpayer of the City of New-York, whose annual tax exceeds $500, may commence and prosecute in any court of the State an action against the Corporation of said City, or any of its officers, in respect to any misconduct of any such corporation or any of its officials, and in such action the party prosecuting shall be considered as, and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges in every respect as if the action had been brought against a private corporation in which the party was a stockholder or trustee.

If the Mayor shall determine to defend the action, he may employ such extra counsel as deemed necessary, the expense for the same to be charged to the account of the legal expenses of the corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. EICKHOFF introduced a bill providing that hereafter there shall be in the City and County of New-York a department, to be known as the "Department of Real Estate," to be under the control of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for five years, or until their successors are legally appointed.

The Commissioners are to have sole and exclusive power to take acknowledgments of instruments affecting the title of real estate, and shall have the custody under proper rules and regulations, prescribed by the Board of Supervisors, of all the transfer and incumbrances of real estate in the City and County of New-York. Section 3 abolishes the office of Register. Section 4 provides that the Commissioners shall be entitled to the same fees as are now allowed for the acknowledging and recording of instruments pertaining to the title of real estate. Section 5 provides that the Commissioners may be removed in the same manner as is provided for the removal of Sheriffs.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Mr. REDINGTON introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City of New-York, by providing that whenever a complaint shall be presented to the Mayor to the effect that the chief of any department of said government, or any clerk or employe thereof has failed and neglected to perform the duties imposed on him by law, or by any ordinance of the Corporation of said City, or has been guilty of any improper conduct, said Mayor shall in his discretion, select from the list of Grand Jurors three disinterested persons, who shall constitute a committee to inquire into the matters of such complaint, and report their opinion thereon to the Mayor for his action. On receiving such report the Mayor may in his discretion remove the official complained of, and appoint a proper person to fill the vacancy thus created.

THE POLICE AND COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CURTISS introduced a bill, the first section of which provides that any person arrested by a police officer in the City of New-York shall be intitled to send for counsel to advise with as to said arrest, and any counsellor duly licensed by the Supreme Court shall be permitted to see the person so arrested.

Any police officer violating this section to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

No person shall be confined in the station-house more than twenty-four hours without being taken before a magistrate.

Section 2 directs the Supervisors to provde in each Police Court a suitable place for the accommodation of counsel, such as is now provided in other courts of this State.

Section 3 provides that any person convicted of any offence at the Court of Special Sessions, may sue out a writ *certiorari* to remove such conviction into the Supreme Court at General Term.

The Amended Enrollment Bill as Passed.

The amendatory Enrollment Bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress on Friday, and now awaits the President's signature, provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such a number of men for the military service as the public exigencies may require.

The quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct or election district of a county, where the county is not thus divided, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. In ascertaining and filling the quota, there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. If the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the Provost-Marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient. But all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall have been actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct, election district, or county. If the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act and the law to which this is an amendment, further draft shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled.

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money, for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

Boards of Enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall have arrived at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the Enrollment Act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act, and said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who between the time of enrollment and the draft shall have arrived at the age of 45 years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Any mariner or able bodied seaman who shall be drafted shall have a right within eight days after the notification of such draft to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and be exempt from the draft. Any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able seaman, may enlist into the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, provided that such enlistment shall not be less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year, and the bounty which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States and from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize-money to which he may be entitled during the time required to complete his military service.

And provided further, that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand. Enlistments in the naval service are to be credited to the draft.

The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, viz.: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged. No persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

So much of the Enrollment Act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

Any person forcibly resisting, or aiding to resist or oppose the enrollment, etc., shall upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. In any case where the assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding shall produce the death of the officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction shall be punished with death.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons; and he is authorized to permit or require Boards of Examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts to be determined by him. Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, or any member thereof has power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government and enforce their attendance. Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of the Freedmen, or shall pay the sum of $300,000, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, provided no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declarations. No person of foreign birth shall on account of alienage be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representations, will be deemed a deserter, punished as such, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest; provided, the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it must appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians, and provided, that such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first pay to the Government and to the States and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them.

Any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure a false report from the Surgeon of a Board of Enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the Board of Enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted. The agents' or attorneys' fees for making out and causing to be executed papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service rendered to the claimant shall not in any case exceed $5; and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk or deputy connected with the Board of Enrollment who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or for obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of the board by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court. No member of the Board of Enrollment, and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the Board of Enrollment, and no clerk, assistant or employe of any Provost-Marshal or Board of Enrollment shall directly or indirectly be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted or liable to be drafted, and any surgeon making a false or incorrect report, or shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report. And any members of the Board of Enrollment who shall willfully agree to discharge any drafted man, who is not legally and properly entitled to discharge, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the Enrollment Act and of this amendatory act, and form part of the national forces. And when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of $100, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the States, represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service, a just compensation, not exceeding $300, to each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations; and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free, and in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted, or have volunteered into the military service, all the provisions of this act so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable to those who may be hereafter recruited, but men of color drafted or reenlisted or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited in the quotas of the several States or subdivisons of States wherein they are respectfully drafted, enlisted or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States Colored Volunteers.

The words "precinct" and "election districts," as used in this act, are not to be construed to require any subdivision for the purpose of enrollment and draft less than wards, into which any city or village may be divided, or less than the town or townships into which any county may be divided.

Guerrilla Operations in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WARRENTON, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

About a week ago, a member of the Sixth Ohio, while on picket, was shot by one of MOSEBY'S "guerrs," or "curs," as we call them. It was stated that he was shot *after he surrendered*. From information received, a scouting party succeeded in capturing a guerrilla named EDWARDS, supposed to be the man who did it. The case looked bad, for the pistol of the murdered man was found in EDWARDS' possession. I had a long conversation with him. He denied the charge, and said he got the pistol from the man who did it, who, he said, was a deserter from our side. He can neither read nor write, but is a sharp, intelligent, good-looking fellow, and those who know him say that he can shoot a man at twenty yards with a pistol, on a full gallop. He is "secesh" to the core. The more ignorant we find such fellows, the more intensely "disloyal." He says that even should the Yankees conquer the Southern States, they never can conquer the people.

This afternoon a Lieutenant and sergeant of the Sixth Ohio, while visiting their picket lines, saw a guerrilla and charged on him, the Lieutenant's horse striking the reb's and knocking him (the reb) out of the saddle. The reb jumped to his feet, and shot the Lieutenant—it is thought mortally—and *escaped!* My informant did not state what became of the sergeant. I suppose he fell back in good order.

While I am writing—9 P. M.—sharp firing is going on along the picket lines. It is my opinion that these attacks are only feints, or feelers, the real object being to find out if a successful dash could be made into this town. Let them come—we are ready. While the army of the Potomac is "all quiet along the lines," the *cavalry* is never quiet.

Terrific Explosion.

A BOILER PASSES THROUGH ELEVEN BUILDINGS.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 11.

The explosion at BUCHANAN & BULLARD'S paper-mill, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, which was briefly noticed in Saturday's *Times*, proves to have been one of the most destructive boiler accidents that ever occurred in this vicinity. This paper-mill boiler moved horizontally, with fearful velocity, passing like an iron-clad ram, or a combination of 200-pound shot, through *eleven buildings*, wrecking them as completely as if an earthquake had toppled them over. The calamity took place at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when many of the structures were filled with slumbering occupants, all unconscious of danger; and it is really wonderful that scores of people were not killed and wounded. Thus far, only two of the victims have died, but several others were injured.

There were two large boilers in the paper-mill. A fireman, residing in Victory, took charge of the steam apparatus at midnight, receiving direction to allow the pressure to run down from 125 to 110 pounds. At 2 o'clock, just as he had passed the mouth of the east boiler, to attend to the other, the former exploded, knocking him down—the steam pouring across the spot where he had been standing a few moments before. The boiler, with a terrible report, started from its place in the mill, taking a northerly course and passing through the following buildings—all of which, except the last, were demolished; BUCHANAN & BULLARD'S paper mill, a shed attached to it, Mr. DWYER'S shoe-store, DWYER'S house, LANE'S saloon, FARLEY'S tailor-shop, the Union store, J. HENRY'S harness-shop, the Post-office, SMITH'S jewelry store, and Mrs. MERRIMAN'S house. The boiler halted within a few feet of the bed where Mrs. M. was lying.

As the village was shaken by the explosion, intense excitement ensued. Mrs. DWYER was killed in bed. Mr. DWYER, lying by her side, was so badly injured that he died in half an hour at Potter's Hotel. Mrs. LANE was badly injured and is not expected to live. Her child had a limb broken. The scene in the village beggared description, and the excitement had not subsided yesterday, when the funerals of Mr. and Mrs. DWYER took place. Many Trojans were present—a son of the deceased residing here. The pecuniary damage by the calamity cannot be less than $100,000. It has proved only a temporary check to the village, and Messrs. BUCHANAN & BULLARD will no doubt at once rebuild their extensive paper-mill.—*Troy Times, Feb.* 11.

Alleged Infidelity of a Wife.

SUMMARY VENGEANCE BY THE HUSBAND.

On Friday morning last a shocking tragedy occurred in Johnstown, Cambria County, Penn., in which two old and influential citizens were the participants. The particulars, as given in the Pittsburgh papers, are as follows:

Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, auctioneer, of Johnstown, on his recent return from nine months' service in the army, ascertained that his domestic happiness had been destroyed, it is alleged by Mr. JORDAN MARBOURG, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the intimacy said to exist during his absence between MARBOURG and Mrs. MOORE, who is represented as prepossessing in appearance and of a gay and dashing disposition, MOORE called upon the former, and after an explanation, told him he would shoot him. Mrs. MARBOURG, hearing of MOORE'S threats, appealed to him not to take her husband's life, but the outraged husband would not listen to her.

On Friday morning, MOORE arose early, and, leaving his house, visited a grocery store near the post-office, where he remained until between 8 and 9 o'clock, when MARBOURG passed by. MOORE started out immediately, and caught MARBOURG by the collar, saying: "Get down on your knees; I am going to kill you. My wife made a 'clean breast of it' last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her." Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired—the first shot taking effect in the region of the heart. MARBOURG fell forward, and MOORE discharged two balls into his head, and then fired a fourth, which took effect in the left arm. MARBOURG fell over and almost instantly expired. MOORE walked to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself, and was committed to jail to await the action of the authorities.

The deceased man leaves a most estimable wife and eight or nine children—the eldest, a son, about twenty years old. The murderer has a wife and one child. He was personally popular with all classes, a perfect gentleman in his dress and manners, and was not without influence in the community. The deceased was a prominent citizen, a merchant of Johnstown for thirty years, and had accumulated a large fortune. Both of them were members of a church.

Mrs. MOORE, as has already been remarked, is a woman not wanting in personal charms. Of late years her husband, although attentive to business, has not been pecuniarily a well-doer, and it may be that the desire for more money than her husband could furnish her, coupled with the charms alluded to, has been the cause of her fall, if fallen she has. Mrs. MARBOURG, who is a most accomplished woman, is a native of Philadelphia.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—At the select ball given by the Empress EUGENIE in her private apartments at the Tuileries recently, her Majesty wore a white dress shot with gold, and with gold fringe at the bottom of the skirt and at the upper part of the corsage. A belt of gold encircled her waist. Her head-dress was in green velvet, ornamented with diamonds and emeralds, and the necklace formed of several rows of pearls with drops of emeralds. The Princess CLOTHILDE wore a blue dress trimmed with lace and looped up with bows of crimson velvet. The Princess MATHILDE was in white and black; the Countess WALEWSKI in lilac and white; the Duchess DE MORNY, in pink; and the Countess DE POURTALES, in blue, with a veil of blue gauze forming a turban, and fastened on the front of the head by an ornament of precious stones. Madame FLEURY was in white, black and gold, and wore a head-dress of an original kind. A plate of dead gold came forward from the comb and advanced as far as the forehead.

—Bishop COLENSO'S trial, which has been in progress at Cape Town, was concluded on the 21st December. The presenting clergy accused Bishop COLENSO of heresy on nine counts. The Suffragan Bishops found him guilty on all the nine. The Metropolitan agreed in that opinion, and sentenced Bishop COLENSO to be deprived of his See and all his rights of office therein. The defendant not being present to hear the judgment pronounced against him, the Metropolitan gave him until the 4th of March next to file in London a full, unconditional and absolute retractation in writing of all the heretical extracts referred to in the counts, or otherwise to the 16th of April next, to file a like retractation in Cape Town. On Bishop COLENSO so complying the sentence becomes null and void. Dr. BLACK protested against the proceedings and the validity of the judgment, and gave notice of appeal.

—On Jan. 19, the Pope gave audience to Capt. GRANT, the discoverer of the sources of the Nile, and appeared to be much interested in the maps submitted to him by that intrepid explorer, and by his accounts of those tropical regions. His Holiness recalled his own experience of a tropical climate in his journey to Chili, and inquired what route would be most practical for penetrating to the interior of Africa, no doubt with a view to future missions, the last sent in that direction having been obliged to return after getting as far as the fourth degree of latitude. Mr. CHOMELEY, who speaks Italian as fluently as a Roman, accompanied Capt. GRANT, and acted as interpreter between him and the Pope. His Holiness was pleased to express his satisfaction at the Captain's visit, and requested him to accept a medal as a souvenir of it.

—The German papers say that LISZT, the pianist, is still in Rome, absorbed entirely by religious practices, and likely to become a monk. Under lock and seals, in the castle of Altenburg, near Weimar, he possesses, they add, certain musical treasures, which for the last three years have not seen daylight. One of these is BEETHOVEN'S piano, made by BROADWOOD & SON, and selected (in the year 1819) as a present for the great composer, by J. B. CRAMER and his scholar, FERDINAND REISS; also, MOZART'S piano, made of oak, a square piano, (tafelform,) with a compass of only 4½ octaves. Besides these, a modern masterpiece of ERARD'S—a grand piano, with an organ stop, of the value of £375. It is doubted that LISZT will ever return to Weimar.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes the world's obituary of 1863, and informs its readers that England has lost, among other worthies, MAURICE LANSDOWNE, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Cabinet and of the Privy Council; Sir TATON SYKE; Sir GEORGE CORNWAL LEWIS; and the poet and composer, CH. GLOW, author of "Jannette and Jeannot." In addition to those losses, we have to deplore the death—according to the *Opinion*—of AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD HEG, a distinguished painter. The two last names are incomparably ingenious transformations of CHARLES GLOVER and AUGUSTUS EGG!

—A veteran musician, formerly one of the most attractive composers of French operas, and an instructor of some of the first artists of the past and present day, died recently, at the age of 80. VICTOR DOUGLESS was the composer of "Cagliostro," "Linné," and "Le Petit Souper," great favorites in their day. In 1816 he was Professor at the Conservatoire, from which he retired some years since. He wrote a treatise on harmony, which has been highly spoken of.

—A really "brilliant effect" is produced by the new candelabra-dance in the ballet "Morgano," performed at the Berlin Opera. About forty "gentlemen of the ballet" appear in fancy costumes, each wearing a golden candlestick with five flames on his head. The strikingly magnificent impression the various groupings of the 200 splendid lights produce is said to be beyond description.

—Mlle. TIETJENS has recently been visiting Hamburg, her native place. She sang in St. Michael's Church, to aid the fund for building the new Church of St. Nicholas, and, as she positively refused any pecuniary recompense, the building committee presented her with a bracelet worth a hundred louis d'or, and a view of the church for which she had generously given her services.

—An English version of GOUNOD'S "Faust," was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Jan. 23, with Mme. LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, Mlle. FLORENCE LANCIA, Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mr. SANTLEY in the principal parts. Mr. SANTLEY introduced in the second act a new cavatina, "Even bravest hearts may swell," written for him by M. GOUNOD.

—The new medal to commemorate the campaign in Mexico may now be seen in some of the shops in Paris in which decorations and orders are sold. It is of silver, and about the same size as that of China. It is to hang from a white ribbon, into which is woven an eagle holding in its beak a green serpent.

—The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" is soon to be withdrawn from the Olympic playbills, and a new "morality" called "Sense and Sensation," written by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, is to replace it. There is talk, too, of a new comedy, perhaps also from the pen of Mr. TOM TAYLOR, to be produced on the same evening as the morality.

—The Prince of Wales has printed, for private circulation, a copy of a papyrus which was discovered during his late visit to Thebes. This Egyptian document is older than the time of PERICLES, yet it belongs to a period marked by the decline of Pharaonic Art. Mr. BIRCH, of the British Museum, has seen it through the press.

The picture of the landing of the Princess of Wales at Gravesend, which is being painted by Mr. O'NEIL, is nearly finished, and the Prince of Wales gave a sitting on Saturday. The moment selected is that in which the young ladies are presenting the bouquet to the Princess.

Dundreary is still figuring away at the Haymarket in "The American Cousin," now rendered more unintelligible than ever by sundry alterations and additions of Mr. SOTHERN. The great excitement has calmed down, but still Dundreary numbers his admirers by hundreds.

The receipts of theatres, concerts, balls and other public places of amusement in Paris during December were 1,858,278 francs, an increase of 14,808 francs over the previous month. The amount for 1863 was 18,761,030 francs, against 17,400,651 francs in 1862.

—The recipients of the Maximilian order at the end of 1863 are FRIEDRICH BODENSTEDT, poet, in Munich; HERMANN KOPP, professor of chemistry, in Heidelberg; WILHELM WACKERNAGLE, philologist and antiquary, in Basle; and AUGUST RIEDEL, printer, in Rome.

—A new drama, "Night and Morn," by Mr. E. Falconer, has been successfully produced at Drury Lane Theatre. A leading part for Mr. Phelps is artistically played by that intelligent actor, and there has been good taste displayed in the getting up of the piece.

—"We learn," says the *France*, "that the steam frigate *Darien* has been placed at the disposal of Prince Bonaparte, Captain in the Foreign Regiment, to convey him to Mexico. That vessel is to proceed immediately from Lorient to Oran, where the Prince now is, and to carry him to Vera Cruz.

—The Council of the Institute of British Architects has designated to the general body of its members M. VIOLLET-LE-DUC as the recipient of the gold medal awarded annually to a distinguished member of the profession in acknowledgment of services rendered to art.

The English version of Gounod's "Faust" will be brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday the 23d instant, with Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Marchesi, Madame Sherrington, and Miss Florence Lancia, who has never yet had a fair chance with the opera public.

—At length Auber's new opera, "La Fiancée du Role de Garbe," has been brought out at the Paris Opera Comique, and achieved a triumph, fully sustaining the reputation of the brilliant composer, who stands unrivalled in his own particular class of writing.

—No less than twenty new operas have been produced during the past year in Italy, all by young and generally unknown composers. Not one of these productions has met with sufficient success to warrant their performance in England.

Anastasius Grum, (Count Auersperg), the celebrated German poet, is about to break his long silence. He has finished a poem in ballads, the subject of which is no other than Robin Hood. The poem will be preceded by a historical treatise.

—It is estimated that at present England consumes 1,000,000 lbs. of ivory per annum, or upwards of three times the consumption of 1827, and therefore the number of elephants killed for England alone must be 8,333, or thereabouts.

—One of the greatest botanists of France, M. J. GAY, died on Jan. 24, in the Rue Vaugirard. Though 70 years of age, he had only very recently returned from a scientific tour. He leaves a wonderful collection of botanic specimens.

—The Tercentenary Shakespeare celebration at Nottingham is to be the foundation of a "Shakespeare Scholarship" in connection with the new Grammar School of that town, which is about to be built at a cost of £6,000.

—Mr. Thackeray has left his family well provided for. Before his death he had settled £300 a year upon each of his two daughters, and he leaves besides upwards of £10,000 and his houses.

—Rossini will complete his 72d year on the 29th February. From the day on which he was born the illustrious composer has the anniversary of that event only once every four years.

—A "toned paper" edition of Southey's *Battle of Blenheim*, edited by Mr. Robert Langton, and with illustrations from designs by Mr. F. Holding, is among the publishers' announcements.

—The relatives of Lady Elgin have been informed that her ladyship and family embarked on the 28th ult., and are expected to reach Suez on the 18th inst., en route to England.

—Roger, the once famous French tenor, is about to avail himself of the present "Liberty of the French Stage." He intends to found a French "Opera for the People."

—Danndorf and Kietz, in Dresden, have finished two more statues for the Luther monument at Worms, viz.: the statues of Frederick the Sage, and of Philip the Generous.

—It appears from *Bradshaw's Manual* that the Parliamentary Session will open with 47 railway directors in the House of Lords, and 153 in the House of Commons.

The accuracy of some of the statements in Mr. Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea* is again impugned in the new number of the *Home and Foreign Review*.

—A report just issued shows that the cost of the entertainment given by the Corporation of London to the Prince and Princess of Wales was £15,054 3d

—Cantata music is on the increase, a new composition in that form (says the *Athenæum*) having been finished by that industrious amateur, Miss Gabriel.

Mlle. Helene de Katow, a young lady violoncellist, said to be one of Servais' best pupils, is going to give several concerts in Paris this season.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Hannah Kelley, reported to be the last slave in Pennsylvania, died in Cross Creek township Jan. 15, at the advanced age of 103 years. She was owned by John Gardner, deceased, formerly of Jefferson township, but for a number of years has been boarded with her free colored relatives in Cross Creek township. Notwithstanding her great age she was remarkably healthy, and gave fair promise of outliving her grandchildren, had she not been brought to her death by a horrible accident. Rising early on New-Year's morning, she was warming herself by a very large fire at the end of a coal scaffold, close by the door of her house, and in some way caught fire, and was so terribly burnt before assistance could be given that she died.

—Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, father of the present Mayor of Newport, R. I., died in that city on Feb. 12. He was born in Newport on the 9th of October, 1789; studied the profession of law; held the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from 1818 to 1833; took an active part in the conventions called for framing a Constitution for this State; was a member of the House of Representative of the State from 1827 to 1843; was several times elected to that body between the year 1847 and the year 1854, and was repeatedly elected Speaker. From 1843 to 1847 he was a Representative in Congress. In politics he was a staunch Whig.

—Horace F. Walworth, late of West Baton Rouge, La., has left half of his property, or about $250,000, for the purpose of establishing a printing office for the publication of a paper or magazine, to be published weekly, for the use and benefit of the blind; which paper or magazine shall be printed with raised letters, or in the most approved methods for their use; the said paper or magazine to be distributed gratuitously among the blind of the Southern States, or for sale to such as are able and willing to pay for such. The deceased was blind for several years before his death.

—A Montreal paper says: "The United States authorities have taken a high-handed step, and under no circumstances will permit live animals to be imported into this Province. An order, it appears, has been issued, under which a large number of hogs, intended for pork curers in Canada, have been stopped. The effect of this step will be disastrous to the Pork interest here, for it is evident that the factories now in operation must be suspended for want of hogs. Live stock is regarded as contraband of war, and we suppose the Americans are justified in the course they have taken."

—The following card appears in the Washington *Star*:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 13, 1864.

The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt, from an anonymous source, of the sum of $2,500, "as a donation to the United States Government," inclosed in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

I herewith inclose $2,500, which please accept as a donation to the U. S. Government.

Yours respectfully, G.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

—The Washington *Star*, of Feb. 13, says:

"Col. JAS. B. SWAIN, of Scott's 900, was yesterday dismissed the service. Lieut.-Col. SAM'L WILKENSON is now in command of the regiment. One of the charges against Col. SWAIN is that of making false musters. Another cause for dismissal is said to be that Col. SWAIN, who claims his regiment to be the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, has refused to report the regiment to the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York in order to have it designated as a State regiment."

—Two cars of a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, were thrown from a bridge one hundred and twenty-five feet high, near Georgetown Station, Canada West, on Feb. 9. The conductor of the train, Mr. R. KENNEDY, and two brakesmen, Mr. J. W. WADDIN and R. CROOKER, were the only persons on these cars, and they were so fearfully mangled that their remains could not be recognized.

—The Hayward Rubber Company's mills, in Colchester, Connecticut, in which Gov. BUCKINGHAM, is a large stockholder, were nearly destroyed by fire on Feb. 10. Loss $75,000.

—The Richmond (Iowa) *Palladium* says that Gen. SOL. MEREDITH has been quite sick for the last few days. He has had a very severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs.

—Acting-Assistant Surgeon H. S. KIMBALL, of the United States steamer *Pequot*, died on board that vessel suddenly on Feb. 6.

—Fernando Wood has contributed $100 to the Fremen brotherhood in Chicago, and Postmaster-General Blair $25.

—Gen. KILPATRICK was in Washington Feb. 13, and had an interview with the President.

—Parson BROWNLOW is reported to be seriously ill at Knoxville.

—Mrs. Tom Thumb is a mother!

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cairo gives further details concerning the brilliant advance of Gen. SHERMAN's army. It passed through Jackson, Miss., in two columns, driving the enemy so precipitately across Pearl River that he left his pontoons and two pieces of artillery behind him. Our forces seized provisions and supplies, and swept on, reaching Meridian in the short space of ten days after leaving Vicksburgh. Large numbers of deserters had come to our army from Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi regiments. Refugees report that great fear is felt by the Mobilians at the threatened attack upon the city. The rebels have there a garrison of 15,000 men.

The steamships *Arago* and *George Washington* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, the latter with dates to the 13th. The *Arago* stopped at Key West, whence she brings a mail. The 19th Maine Volunteers and the 1st Maine Battery, both reënlisted, came home by her on furlough. The *George Washington* brings advices from Indianola, Texas, to the 8th inst. Nearly all the troops there were reënlisting. An expedition sent out in search of rebels and lumber had returned. They found no signs of the enemy, but brought in a lot of lumber. Gen. BENTON having gone North to testify in an important case at St. Louis, Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN was in command of the division during his absence. At New-Orleans gold was quoted at 62½@64 per cent. premium. The cotton market was dull at 68½ for good ordinary to 76½ for strict middling. Sugar and molasses were in good demand. The *George Washington* passed the gunboat *Arizona* and bark *Anderson* going up the river; and on the 15th, when one hundred miles west of Tortugas, she passed the steamer *Merrimack*, bound for New-Orleans.

The Mobile *News* of the 22d ult. has the subjoined in regard to the local and military situation of that city: Our readers in the interior had best not give credence to flying rumors about Mobile. We hear it has been reported at Selma and Montgomery that the Yankee fleets had passed the forts and fighting was going on at the city. So far, we have heard no gun fire at Mobile. We shall keep our readers advised as to the movements of the enemy, so far as it is prudent. Commander FARRAGUT was reported at Pensacola, a few days ago, with nine vessels. It now appears that FARRAGUT has left Pensacola for New-Orleans. The scouts on the coast near the Perdido reported, some days since, twenty-three vessels steering eastward, and their supposed destination was Pensacola. No such fleet has gone into Pensacola. The movements of the enemy are quite mysterious, and so far his purposes are not developed. Whatever they may be, the country will be glad to learn that our military authorities are making all preparations and arrangements, on the hypothesis that an early attack on this city is contemplated.

Intelligence from Fort Smith, Ark., announces the retirement of the rebel Gen. PRICE to Mexico, on a continuous furlough, probably because of his well-settled convictions of the hopelessness of the cause of secession. The arrival of refugees from Texas has been quite numerous, but recently the rebels have made it quite difficult for fugitives to enter the Union lines in Arkansas.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch from Louisa, Ky., saying that on the 14th inst., Col. GALLUP surprised the rebel Col. FERGUSON's command in Wayne County, West Virginia, captured 60 prisoners, four of whom were commissioned officers, eighty stand of arms, a number of stolen horses, and supplies of forage and ammunition. This FERGUSON is the person who recently captured Gen. SCAMMON. The report further says that 500 Union prisoners were released.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax, we have three days' later advices from Europe. The news concerning the Dano-German war is very meagre. A dispatch from Hamburg on the morning of the 6th says that severe fighting has been going on, as numbers of wounded were constantly coming into Rendsburg; but no particulars were received, and it was supposed that the Prussians had prohibited the transmission of news. A later dispatch announces the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, and its occupation by the Allies. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missunde. The attack on that position on the 2d was made by a force of two thousand Prussians, who were opposed by two thousand Danes. The Prussians twice attempted to carry the Danish works by assault, and were repulsed on both occasions with heavy loss. In the British Parliament the Queen's Speech had been under consideration by both Houses, and an address in reply had been adopted. In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the foreign policy of the Government, Earl DERBY characterized the policy of Earl RUSSELL as humiliating to England, and repudiated the idea of British responsibility to the Government of the United States for the depredations of the *Alabama*. He trusted such a reply had been forwarded to Washington as would forever put an end to such demands. In his reply Earl RUSSELL said that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark. In the Commons, during the discussion of the speech, Mr. DISRAELI expressed himself of the opinion that the Queen should have made some allusion to American affairs, and complained of her silence. Lord PALMERSTON replied vigorously, defending the course of the Government. At a ball given on the 3d inst. by LOUIS NAPOLEON, at the Tuileries, he remarked to a knot of Field-Marshals and Generals that the war in the North did not concern France, and her course, therefore, would be non-intervention—a sentiment which was concurred in by those to whom it was addressed.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from the Baltimore *American*, that during last week the force of Marshal McPHAIL succeeded in capturing one of the largest mails on the way to Dixie ever captured in this section of country. It consisted of letters from all parts of the United States, and had been left at a store on Baltimore-street, with a message to deliver it to a boy. It was given to the boy tied up in a newspaper, and by him delivered to the schooner *Kent*, bound to Herring Bay, Anne Arundel County. The schooner was taken on the river on suspicion of having goods bound for Dixie, and upon search the mail was found in a black traveling-bag belonging to one of the hands on board. An investigation traced it to the store spoken of, where the facts were learned about it. Besides the mail, a small lot of goods was found on board for Dixie, among which was a small package for Gen. WINDER, Provost-Marshal-General, Richmond, and a number of excellent maps of the harbor of Charleston, and other important points of military interest. Besides the above, the force of Marshal McPHAIL discovered a large deposit of gun caps, military braid, drugs, &c., which had been left on the roadside by a blockade-runner. The lot of goods that were packed consisted of the *Blue Book* and a number of copies of the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the United States. This seizure reflects great credit upon Marshal McPHAIL and his efficient officers.

At a late hour on Friday night last, a man named EDWARD HUNTER, murdered his wife at No. 339 Seventh-avenue, by cleaving her skull with a hatchet. There had been some difficulty between the husband and wife for two or three years past, and it is believed that he took this method of avenging his real or supposed injuries. He was promptly arrested by the police, and upon the rendition of a verdict by the Coroner's Jury against him, was committed to the Tombs for trial. A woman named MARY ANN JAMES was also murdered by her husband on Friday night at No. 61 Grand-street. She was literally beaten to a jelly with a club, or some other blunt weapon. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict against the offending husband. He was arrested by the Eighth Precinct Police and when arraigned gave his name as THOMAS McKRELL. The Coroner held him for trial.

The line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, N. H., it is understood, is to go to Port Royal to be the permanent guard-ship there in place of the old *Vermont*. On the arrival of the *New Hampshire* the crew and invalids of the *Vermont* will be transferred to her, and the latter ordered to some navy-yard for repairs.

Gen. SULLIVAN has directed Capt. FAITHFUL, Provost-Marshal of Western Maryland, to notify the Secessionists of his district that they will hereafter be assessed to make good all damages inflicted by their friends the guerrillas upon the property of the loyal citizens in his military district. A very large number of these highwaymen are from the vicinity of Baltimore.

Gen. ROSECRANS has authorized Bishop AMES to take possession of all Methodist buildings in the interior where pastors are disloyal, or where pulpits are unsupplied, with a view to appointing loyal pastors.

The Ordeal of Free Black Labor.

There has been nothing more remarkable in the history of the Slavery question, both here and in Europe, than the implicit faith which the public has always placed in the accounts of negro character and capabilities. This could, of course, scarcely be said if the subject had possessed no importance for the outside world, except an ethnological or physical one. In that case, nothing could be more natural than that the mass of people should be content with such accounts of them as those whites who had more dealings with them chose to tell; but the question of their laziness or industry, their strength or weakness, their acquisitiveness or carelessness, their docility or indocility, have, for over half a century, been of the very greatest interest in a commercial point of view. The supply of at least two of the articles which play the most prominent part in modern trade, is both entirely due to their labor. Their quality as laborers was, therefore, a matter of great interest to merchants, even while they were all slaves; and soon as any portion of them became free, of course it became of twice as great interest as ever. Accordingly, few discussions have ever been carried on with more violence and persistence than that about the industrial value of the few negroes of the British West Indies, and yet at the end of thirty years nobody seems to know much more about it than at the outset. The planters, whose ruin emancipation has either caused or precipitated, maintained stoutly that it was impossible to secure from free negroes the regular and steady labor necessary for the successful cultivation of either cotton or sugar. One portion of the public here and in England has always accepted their testimony as conclusive; another portion refused to believe them, both on general principles of human nature, and because the witnesses were interested parties and naturally prejudiced in favor of the slave system and against the negro. As the demand for cotton and sugar, and especially cotton, continued to increase, and as land was to be had in Jamaica and elsewhere for an old song, and as both Englishmen and Americans have been ransacking the earth for the last half century for things to speculate in, it will always remain a marvel that no effort was made up to this day to test the matter practically, by offering the free negroes regular wages for regular work. Nothing seems simpler than to go to Jamaica, buy a plantation, and try, cash in hand, to get the blacks to labor. Half the ventures in which merchants risk their capital every day are twice as wild as this, and yet it was positively never done; and if this war had not broken out, it is probable it never would have been done; a singular illustration of the force of a prejudice, even among such an intensely practical class as capitalists looking out for an investment.

An English cotton manufacturer, Mr. BARNES, has rendered commerce and free labor an invaluable service by at last applying to the matter the only test that is of the slightest value. He came to the conclusion, early in 1861, that the cotton trade of Great Britain could never be placed on a sound basis, as long as it was dependent on slave labor for the raw material, and determined, in spite of the forebodings of his friends in Manchester, to try what could be done in Jamaica by ready money and fair dealing. He bought an abandoned plantation, thickly wooded and covered by the tangled brushwood of the tropics. He called for labor for the purpose of clearing and cultivating it with a good deal of apprehension. It came in abundance. He began the work. The estate, in December, 1862, was cleared, fenced, and made ready for cotton planting by the Spring of last year. He got a good crop planted and picked, and is now receiving in England fine specimens of it. Of course many of our readers expect to hear that he had to hunt up negroes all over the island, and was worried to death by their irregularity, untrustworthiness and indolence. He has published a report of his operations, in which his testimony on these points is clear and decisive. He says:

> "We have been told again and again that the black negroes in the West Indies won't work; that they are such an idle set they absolutely won't work; that they will do nothing but lie basking in the sun all day over, with their black faces turned toward the sun like lizards; that they won't do anything, not even work for money. Now this was a most serious objection, and we had to test its truth."

He did test it, and thus sums up the result:

> "*We commenced in December, 1862, and as soon as the people were told what we were going to do, 32 men offered themselves the first week; during the next fortnight 50 more came; and so the number increased until at one time, including men, women and children, we had* 230 *persons employed*, of those who were said to be only fit to eat and sleep."

And so it went on, until labor became so abundant that the agent had sometimes to reject as many as one hundred offers of labor in a week. And Mr. BARNES accounts for this extraordinary phenomenon, as many will no doubt consider it, in the following very simple fashion:

> "The truth is, they have some of the common sense which prevails among working men here; for when a man works for another who won't pay, then the man won't work again. *My agent started on the system of paying once a week on one given day, and he always paid in money.* Now, that is not the general rule. The general rule is to pay when you can, and some cannot pay very often, and then sometimes they will pay in 'meal or malt,' as we say, and not in money. But this is not convenient for the worker."

We cannot help calling attention to the remarkable confirmation which all this affords of the views put forward in the columns of this journal four years ago, in the remarkable series of letters addressed to it on the condition of the West India negroes, by the late Mr. SEWELL.

Rebel Needs and Resources.

The speech of HOWELL COBB, which we published a day or two since, pressed upon the people of Georgia two important points. The first was the absolute necessity of sending into the rebel army every man who could be found. He appealed to his hearers, with all the force that he was master of, to throw no obstacles in the way of the most stringent means of filling up the rebel ranks. If there was a prejudice which he could excite, if there was a false impression which he could produce, if there was a fear which he could call up before them, that would tend to prevent them from resisting or impeding this general conscription, he brought them all forward. He eulogized the rebel President, as he must needs when he was compelled to tell his hearers that he alone could say "who shall and who shall not be called into the field," and that "no other tribunal can decide that question; we must leave this power to him, or all must be lost;" and he had no words bitter enough for the men who tried to evade this call of the one man whom the necessities of the rebellion have clothed with absolute power over those deluded men who abandoned the Government of their fathers in pursuit of a "delusive phantom."

The next and full as urgent a requirement which he laid before them, was for food. He proclaimed that the Government must have their produce; that if it could pay them compensation, it would do so, and called upon them to "have confidence." But confidence, in the words of the Earl of Chatham, is a plant of slow growth, and the failures of hopes and promises, the breaches of faith most solemnly given, which mark the brief course of the rebellion, have not tended to make its growth luxuriant even in that region. He urged them to have confidence, because the produce must be forthcoming. The law would take it, if they did not give it; and if the law did not take it, he would. And he made this urgent appeal to them because if the people were "ready to discharge these duties," then he could assure them that all was well with their cause. The converse of this proposition he did not state in terms, that their cause was lost unless the people did send every man and all the food of the country to the army, but his audience could hardly escape drawing this conclusion for themselves.

This same conclusion is put forth even more clearly in the circular of the Chief Commissary of Florida, which our forces discovered on their recent movement from Jacksonville.

The Commissary does not call for men, indeed. That was not in his line. But provisions, beef, bacon, &c., he does call for, because BRAGG's army was "in imminent danger" for want of it, the troops in Charleston were "in great extremity," and the "resources of food of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies are exhausted." He, too, was confident that the rebel "cause is safe in the hands of the army, provided we do our duty at home," but bolder than COBB, he declared that if every man did not give his entire surplus of bacon, beef, sugar and syrup to the Government, he "solemnly believed that the cause is hopeless."

This, be it noticed, was as long ago as November last. These earnest appeals must have produced some effect, or the result which was dreaded must have been produced before this. But the passing months have made no new supplies. If the "stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States," was exhausted as long ago as the middle of October, so that they were compelled to "depend entirely upon what they gathered weekly," as Maj. MILLEN, of Savannah, wrote, there is little chance that any stock could have been accumulated since—and the presence of GILLMORE's troops in Florida, cutting off supplies from that State, will bring upon the rebels as much difficulty now as if he had gone there in November, and perhaps more.

Still four months have passed, and the rebel armies have been subsisted somehow. They may be subsisted four months more in the same way, and it would be most unsafe for us to allow these indications of the straits which have pressed upon them to make us less earnest in doing all that we can do. Let want of provisions and men straiten them as much as it may, we must rely for our victory not upon their want, but upon our abundance; not upon their weakness, but upon our strength.

What will be the Effect of War in Europe?

Misery loves company, no doubt, but there was something more than the fact which that old proverb expresses, in the feeling of almost satisfaction with which our people read the announcement that hostile guns had been fired in Europe, and that the cloud of war which had been threatening in that quarter had really burst. And yet, we have not become so heartless a people as to rejoice when our neighbor's house catches fire, merely because our own is burning. Rather have we learned in the three bitter years that we have passed through, to appreciate the evils of war as we never felt them before. And when we hear of four or five hundred brave men killed and wounded on the Eider, our hearts as instinctively think of the homes which have been made desolate, as if the fight were upon the Rapidan.

But no one can help thinking what will be the effect upon us of a war with Europe, and feeling that its effect upon our troubles can hardly be otherwise than beneficial to us. We have all of us watched Europe with no little anxiety. For the rebels alone we knew we were more than a match. We should not have shrunk if any European Power had thought best to range itself by their side; but we felt that if such an event took place, it would call for greater sacrifices and pain and loss than we have yet been compelled to endure. It is most natural, therefore, that any course of events in Europe which removes the possibility of the rebels receiving such aid, should be satisfactory to us. That any European Power should enter upon the war with us which active help of the rebels would inevitably bring on, is made far less probable by there being war at home in their own neighborhood; and not only is any active interference in favor of the rebels made more unlikely, but that undercurrent of influence, and those secret and underhand helps which the rebels have continually succeeded in securing from European sources, must be at once straitened, if not entirely dried up. The interests, the plans, the attention, in fine, of Europe, will be in a measure withdrawn from us, and we shall be left to go on undisturbed in our labor of putting down the rebellion and reëstablishing, upon a firmer basis than ever, the Government of the people for the people.

All these effects must follow a European war in greater or less degree. If it shall spread widely enough to draw England and France, or either of them, into it, its results will be more beneficial to us still. But will England be drawn into the fray? Equally good prophets differ widely on this question. *Punch*, who, after all, now and then expresses very accurately the sympathies of the English people, thinks she will, now that the Princess of Wales has given the nation an heir to the crown, for he says: "We previously felt it a duty to prevent King CHRISTIAN from being robbed by the Sausages, but now it is also a pleasure to aid him. The darling Princess having given the Queen a grandson, the Prince a son, and the nation a pet, we are not going to let Schleswig be taken from her father." The world has not, nor has England, yet got beyond being influenced into a war by even such an event as that. And with this possibility in view, we should not be human if we did not feel some little satisfaction at the prospect of a speedy application at home of some of the recent arguments of British newspapers and members of Parliament; at thinking of the disgust with which the London *Times* would learn that some of our shipbuilders had, as soon as England was at war, commenced building vessels for the Emperor of China; at the thought of how English underwriters and English merchants and shipowners would feel to see the English flag driven from the sea by privateers as ours has been; and at the probable change of tone on the part of English diplomatists, and the possible reversal of the decision in the *Alexandra* case.

We do not say that all these results would follow. We have no doubt that our Government would, by every means in its power, strive to practice those principles of true neutrality which it has been urging upon the nations of Europe for the past three years. But whether we should all of us have that malicious pleasure of thus seeing the poisoned chalice commended to the lips of him who prepared it or not, the solid advantage of being left to ourselves to dispose of our family difficulty as we see fit, is sure to follow from any extensive European war. And though the rebels may talk, as HOWELL COBB did, about the hope of help from abroad being "a wild and visionary dream—a false delusion," yet a war in Europe which will make that dream still more visionary, will be felt by them as an additional blow which will be hard for them to bear. What is a blow to them is a help to us. And so we watch with interest for news of the war in Europe.

Prussian Constitutionalism.

The most difficult of all things to reconcile are liberty and royalty. "Monarchy," says MAZZINI, "has succeeded nowhere save in England." But why has it succeeded in England? Because there a foreign dynasty was brought in, after the expulsion of the Stuarts, to fill the throne, which having no power in the country, and owing its dignity altogether to the favor of the nation, or of a faction, was content to barter its prerogatives for the honors and emoluments of the kingly office. Monarchy has, in fact, succeeded in England, because in England monarchy is no longer *itself*, but a *nomocracy*—a government of law, a government of the representatives of the people, not that of the individual, whether man or woman, who wears the crown. Various attempts have been made, in the present century, to establish English constitutionalism on the European Continent, yet if we except the Netherlands which have been ever free since they threw off the Spanish yoke, and the recently formed Kingdom of Italy, those attempts have everywhere proved partial or total failures. They have succeeded very imperfectly in the Peninsula; they have been utterly abortive in France; and, that they have fared no better in Prussia, let passing events proclaim.

This has sprung from that love of despotic authority which is rooted in the hearts of kings. The concession of constitutions to their subjects when the fires of revolution threatened to consume their sceptres, was, of course, an imperative duty, the performance of which could not with safety be declined or postponed. But these potentates had no idea of honestly discharging the responsibilities of their new position—of honestly abiding by the terms of the contract into which they had entered with their people; and the moment the danger was past, the charters of liberty were cast aside, and regarded as of no more validity than an old almanac. To perfidities of this kind the Houses of Bourbon and Brandenburg have been especially prone. The descendants of LOUIS QUATORZE have, however, made ample atonement for their political delinquencies, but the turn of the posterity of the Great FREDERIC is yet to come, and if it does not come quickly, the delay will certainly not be owing to any lack of provocation on the part of his present representative, who has again closed the Prussian Chambers—again trampled on the Prussian Constitution—again insulted the Prussian nation. The arbitrary act, though generally anticipated, was perpetrated suddenly, and took even the deputies by surprise. The report of the Finance Committee touching the vote of the Herrenhaus on the budget had just been read, and a resolution declaring that vote null and void adopted, when Count EULENBURG rose, and communicated a royal message which announced the immediate closing of the Diet. The warning was no sooner given than the blow was struck. On the very same day the usual Speech from the Throne was delivered at the White Hall, for the benefit of such members as chose to attend, and the oft-repeated ceremony was gone through. The sins of omission and commission which provoked the indignation and wore out the patience of his Prussian Majesty are carefully enumerated in the speech aforesaid. The late Lower Chamber had dared to persist in maintaining that defiant position which had led to the dissolution of former Chambers. It had presumed to reject the bill by which VON BISMARK and his master had sought to alter the constitution, and to legalize their despotic acts. It had declined to discuss the budget of 1863—had cut down the expenditure for 1864, and by refusing that loan which the Government needed to carry out their schemes in Schleswig, it had manifested its lack of patriotism, and its indifference to the military reputation of Prussia.

Such are the high crimes and misdemeanors which have brought down on the obnoxious Chamber the vengeance of royalty, and caused once more the dispersion of the deputies. Yet there is not a single count in this elaborate indictment which would justify a jury in returning a verdict of guilty against the defunct representatives. Some of the acts charged are positively meritorious, and would entitle the accused in other States to public gratitude—all of them were within the province of the members, and are strictly legal. Was it not the duty of the Chamber to persist in defending its own privileges? Was it not the duty of the Chamber to shield the constitution from the treacherous assaults of ministers? And had not the Chamber a perfect right to reject the financial measures of the cabinet and to curb its extravagance, if of opinion that both were unnecessary and injurious?

The acts, which have roused the ire of his Prussian Majesty, and which he regards with such aversion, are, in fact obligatory on every representative body; and had the Lower Chamber shrunk from their performance, it would have been false to its constituents unworthy the confidence of the country. It is evident, then, that it was for opposing the aggressions of monarch and ministers, and for standing up in defence of the national liberties that the House of Representatives has been prematurely closed. Had its members been more courtly and less patriotic, it would have been borne with; but as they could be neither bribed nor bullied, it was guillotined. Such is constitutionalism in Prussia.

The Draft as a Practical Measure.

There is one thing in which the Enrollment Act is defective, and that is in not making the draft permanent and continuous, instead of occasional and desultory. It has left it to the discretion of the Executive to call out troops at such times and in such numbers as it deems necessary; but the tendency of every Administration is and will be always to avoid all resort to a draft as long as possible. It is, in many respects, a vexatious and always a heavy burden; and the Executive not unnaturally will always shrink as long as it can from the unpopularity which is sure to result from imposing it. We have had ample experience of this already. The consequence is that when the draft at last has to come, it is a tremendous draft that alarms the community, disturbs industry, and drains the labor market. Regiments are allowed to dwindle down to skeletons, and 1,000 men are needed to bring them up to their proper strength.

What Congress ought to have done was to have taken all the responsibility on itself, and left the Executive no discretion in the matter. It ought to have fixed the number of men to be kept in the field, and the minimum strength of each regiment, and then imposed on each district the duty of keeping its own troops up to the required number; of constant drafting, if necessary, as fast as the gaps were made, whether by discharges, casualties or desertions, and without any delay. In this way, men would have been called for by tens where they are now called for by the thousand—an enormous difference, it will be admitted, to the community which has to furnish them. It is easier to furnish them in this way rather than all at once; just in the same degree that it is easier to pay money by installments than to pay the sum total. There can be nothing more wasteful and more exhausting than the plan we now pursue of raising huge hosts by one call; nothing more economical than the plan we now recommend, and it is the one which is adopted by Continental nations after long experience of the conscription. Not the least of its recommendations, too, is that it would ensure the presence in every regiment, at all times, of a majority of trained soldiers, instead as now, in too many cases, drowning a small remnant of veterans in an ocean of raw recruits.

There is still a remedy for the shortcomings of Congress, if the Administration will only do its duty firmly. It ought to decide at once how many men it needs, and *keep up that number till the war is at an end* by incessant volunteering; or failing that, by drafting at short intervals—say every month.

The Danubian Principalities.

Among the questions which tend continually to trouble and perplex Europe, that arising from the abnormal position of the Danubian Principalities, and the restless character of their Sovereign, is not the least knotty and prominent. It was one of those questions on which the Emperor NAPOLEON based his plea for a general congress, and it would seem as if his French Majesty and Prince COUZA were determined that it should remain still a bone of contention for the Great Powers to snarl over.

The ruler of France is fond of casting his ægis over second and third-rate potentates, and the Moldo-Wallachian Chief is one of the personages thus favored. Now the consciousness of having so formidable a protector has evidently a very bad effect on the mind of this semi-barbarian, who, because of it, is perpetually getting into squabbles with his suzerain, the Sultan, or violating the rights of his own subjects—nay, he sometimes contrives to be at feud with both suzerain and subjects together, and such, according to recent intelligence from Constantinople, is the case at present.

The propriety of secularizing the possessions of the Greek convents in the Wallacho-Moldavian Provinces was recognized at the Conference of Paris; but it was also decided that, ere the carrying out of the measure, the Rouman Government and the monks should come to an understanding touching the amount of compensation to be paid to the latter, and that, if said parties could not come to an agreement, a commission of arbitration should settle the matter. It did not, however, suit the views of Prince COUZA to abide by this equitable arrangement. He preferred to play, in a small way, the part of England's Eighth HARRY, and to take possession of the monasterial lands by force. In accomplishing this arbitrary scheme, the most nefarious means were employed, even the *egumens*, or abbots, who presumed to resist, being cast into prison, and subjected to privations and hardships little short of actual torture. These outrageous proceedings caused great consternation, not only in the Principalities, but also among the Greek Christians of the East, many of whose religious establishments were principally supported by revenues derived from a certain class of these Moldo-Wallachian convents. On their behalf, therefore, an appeal was made to the Sultan, and he was called on to discharge the obligations to which he is bound by the Treaty of Paris, and to afford protection to the orthodox fraternites whom COUZA was despoiling. This summons roused the Government of the Porte from its habitual apathy, and it convoked a conference of the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers, in order to decide as to what ought to be done. The Ambassadors of England, Austria, Russia and Prussia were unanimously of opinion that the Sultan should exert his authority to put a stop to the aggressions of his feudatory on the convents; but the French Ambassador, and of course the Italian Chargé, thought otherwise, and stood up stoutly for COUZA. Meantime intelligence was conveyed to the Moldo-Wallachian Prince touching the decision of the conference at Constantinople, and this determined him to bring matters to an issue forthwith. So, assembling his Chambers, he submitted to them a *projet de loi*, which passed without discussion, and which confiscates the entire property of the monks, allowing to each fraternity just so much compensation as renders the wrong the more grievous. The audacity of COUZA filled the Government of the Sultan with astonishment and indignation, and it immediately addressed a note to its contumacious vassal, informing him that his conduct was unlawful, and contrary to treaty engagements, and that his recent spoliation measure was null and void. This note, before being dispatched, was read and approved of by all the representatives of the Great Powers, save those of France and Italy—the former of whom endeavored not only by argument, but even by intimidation, to prevent the transmission of the Turkish protest. The impertinence of the Gallic diplomat, however, merely served to rouse the spirit and to confirm the determination of the Porte, and the Ottoman protest is now at Bucharest, and with it protests to the same purpose from England, Austria, Russia and Prussia.

But hitherto those protests have had no effect. Prince COUZA takes the matter coolly—won't receive the unwelcome missives, or grant an interview to the legations, and is evidently disposed to disregard the remonstrances of the Powers, if his patron at the Tuileries will only assure him of support. Yet NAPOLEON had better beware. This Moldo-Wallachian squabble is, indeed, a paltry affair, but it is not *more* paltry than that squabble between the Greek and Latin churches in Jerusalem which led to the Crimean war.

The Pay of Colored Soldiers.

Headquarters First South Carolina Volunteers,
Beaufort, S. C., Sunday, Feb. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I venture to call your attention to the great and cruel injustice which is impending over the brave men of this regiment?

They have been in military service for more than a year, having *volunteered*, every man, without a cent of bounty, on the written pledge of the War Department, that they should receive the same pay and rations with white soldiers.

This pledge is contained in the written instructions of Brig.-Gen. Saxton, Military Governor, dated Aug. 25, 1862. Mr. Solicitor Whiting, having examined those instructions, admits to me that "the faith of the Government was thereby pledged to every officer and soldier under that call."

Surely if this fact were understood, every man in the nation would see that the Government is degraded by using for a year the services of the brave soldiers, and then repudiating the contract by which they were enlisted. Yet this is what will be done should Mr. Wilson's bill, legalizing the back pay of the army, be defeated.

We presume too much on the supposed ignorance of these men. I have never yet found a man in my regiment so stupid as not to know when he was cheated. If the fraud proceeds from Government itself, so much the worse, for this strikes at the foundation of all rectitude, all honor, all obligation.

Mr. Senator Fessenden said, in the debate on Mr. Wilson's bill, Jan 4, that the Government was not bound by the unauthorized promises of irresponsible recruiting officers. But is the Government itself an irresponsible recruiting officer? and if men have volunteered in good faith on the written assurances of the Secretary of War, is not Congress bound, in all decency, either to fulfill those pledges or to disband the regiments?

Mr. Senator Doolittle argued in the same debate that white soldiers should receive higher pay than black ones, because the families of the latter were often supported by Government. What an astounding statement of fact is this! In the white regiment in which I was formerly an officer (the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth) nine-tenths of the soldiers' families, in addition to the pay and bounties, drew regularly their "State aid." Among my black soldiers, with half pay and no bounty, not a family receives any aid. Is there to be no limit, no end, to the injustice we heap upon this unfortunate people? Cannot even the fact of their being in arms for the nation, liable to die any day in its defence, secure them ordinary justice? Is the nation so poor, and so utterly demoralized by its pauperism, that after it has had the lives of these men, it must turn round to filch six dollars of the monthly pay which the Secretary of War promised to their widows? It is even so, if the excuses of Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Doolittle are to be accepted by Congress and by the people.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. W. HIGGINSON.
Colonel Commanding 1st S. C. Volunteers.

Official Badges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please call attention to a municipal swindle, as yet comparatively small, but becoming ominous in these days of over-taxing. I allude to the resolution passed in both Boards lately to provide suitable badges for the members. Now, it is all well and proper that the prominent officials have for numerous public occasions some distinguishing mark of office, but the thing is getting too "big." Every year similar resolutions are passed, and new badges got out; and they are very expensive. I happen to know the manufacturer of most of them, and saw a number of them going through the process. They are made of solid gold, richly engraved, and cost the manufacturer alone nearly thirty dollars apiece by wholesale. Add to this the fact that *he* received the job from *another* man, who, in turn took the order from the jeweller to whom it was first given, and estimating the accumulated profits, it will be seen to be a large *filch* in the end from "City Contingencies." It does not add to the satisfaction of those outside the manufacturers to know the "badge mania" is becoming very prevalent among all the municipal departments, down to the lowest clerks and call-boys—all paid for out of public funds.

If these things are necessary to all these functionaries for the proper performance of duties, let them be regulated by ordinance, and the insignia made of less expensive material or in a cheaper manner, be retained by the City for the use of members only during their term of office. Otherwise let them be be paid for out of their salaries, which are already sufficiently large. TAXPAYERS.

New-York, Feb., 1864.

Tunneling not a Rebel Invention.

U. S. A. General Hospital, Brattleboro, Vt.,
Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this day you give the credit of inventing the "tunneling" business to the rebels.

I beg leave to inform you that "tunneling," as a means of escape, was known as long ago as when thirty-three of us, officers of our army, were confined in Libby Prison, Castle Pinckney, Charleston Jail, Columbia Jail and Salisbury Prison. At Libby, as early as Aug. 1, 1861, some of the "Bull Run prisoners" began a tunnel under Libby, but were sent South before it could be finished. At Columbia thirty of our men escaped by tunneling the prison yard. At Salisbury, N. C., a tunnel was dug from the sinks to the outside of the yard, a distance of over ten rods, but before it could be opened and used the plot was betrayed.

I therefore claim that "tunneling" is eminently a Yankee invention, and it is my humble belief that if our Government does not make haste to exchange the hungry Yankees in Richmond, they will be popping their heads out somewhere in China one of these days, much to the amazement of the Celestials and the *holey* horror of the rebs.

ONE OF THE OLD HOSTAGES.

An Appeal in Favor of Raffling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am only a little school girl, and don't, of course, know much, but papa says I may write to you about the ministers and the fair. All of us little girls feel very badly because the ministers are trying to prejudice the people against raffling, for we are all going to have chances in that big doll. You know there is to be a doll at the fair that is so big and beautiful, and has such splendid clothes—two hats, and two cloaks, and two corsets, and two night-gowns, all ruffled, and two everything else. Why, little Annie Sweetvoice is going to have four chances in it! Won't you write a long piece in your paper about the ministers interfering with the kind ladies, who are working so hard, and doing so much good for the poor soldiers? I have a big brother that's a soldier, and my mamma, though she is sick, is making a beautiful Afghan for the fair that has cost a great deal of money, and she says the money it will bring will be my brother's share to some soldier that is not well like himself—but papa says if it is not sold by chance, it perhaps cannot be sold at its value at all.

Now, you will remember the doll, will you not? and do all you can in favor of raffling, for the soldiers' sake as well as for BERTHA'S.

Important Postal Order—A Uniform Rate of Letter Postage between the United States and Canada.

Post-office Department,
Washington, Feb. 17, 1864.

Whereas the actual distance between San Francisco and the frontier line of Canada, *via the overland mail route*, as at present traveled, is under the limit of 3,000 miles, within which by the terms of article third of the postal arrangements between the United States and Canada of 25th March, 1851, the combined international rate of ten cents is chargeable; and whereas the Post-office Department of Canada has, for the sake of uniformity, consented to so modify the provisions of article third of the said postal arrangement as to abolish the international postage charge of fifteen cents, the single rate heretofore levied upon letters passing between Canada and California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and thus establish a uniform postage for letters of ten cents the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States: *It is hereby ordered* that in future the international postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, pre-payment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS.

An Interesting Narrative of their Sufferings and Experiences.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 18.

A large number of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison a few days ago arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the National and Metropolitan Hotels, and from them we gather very interesting statements relative to their manner of escape.

Over two months ago, the officers confined in Libby prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been seriously discussed by some seven or eight of them, they undertook to dig for a distance toward a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed doing by commencing at a point in the cellar, near a chimney. This cellar was immediately under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other refuse matter. Above the hospital was a room for officers, and above that, yet another room. The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners, who were in the secret, improvised a rope and night after night let working parties down, who successfully prosecuted their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other refuse matter in the cellar, and it was trampled down so as not to present too great a bulk. When the working party had got to a considerable distance underground, it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon which had been furnished the officers in one of the rooms was made to serve the purpose of a cart. A string was attached to it and it was run in the tunnel, and, as soon as filled, was drawn out and the dirt deposited under the straw. But after hard work and digging with finger-nails, knives and chisels, a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped by piles driven in the ground. These were at least a foot in diameter. But they were not discouraged. Penknives, or any other articles that would cut, were called for, and after chipping, chipping, chipping for a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnelers commenced again, and in a few moments reached the sewer.

But here an unexpected obstacle met their further progress. The stench from the sewers and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated to a few others beside those who had first thought of escape, and then a party of seventeen, after viewing the premises and surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Carey-street. On the opposite side of this from the prison was a sort of carriage-house or outhouse, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of this fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handfulls of dirt had been removed they found themselves stopped by a stone wall, which proved afterward to be three feet thick. The party were by no means undaunted, and with penknives and pocket-knives they commenced operations upon the stone and mortar.

After nineteen days and nights' hard work, they again struck the earth beyond the wall and pushed their work forward. Here, too, (after they had got some distance under ground,) the friendly spittoon was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days, the question arose whether they had not reached the point aimed at; and in order to, if possible, test the matter, Capt. Gallagher, of the Second Ohio Regiment, pretended that he had a box in the carriage-house over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage-house, it is proper to state, was used as a receptacle for boxes and goods sent to prisoners from the North, and the recipients were often allowed to go, under guard, across the street to secure their property. Capt. Gallagher was granted permission to go there, and as he walked across under guard he, as well as he could, paced off the distance, and concluded that the street was about 50 feet wide.

On the 6th or 7th of February the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance and commenced to dig upward. When near the surface they heard the rebel guards talking above them, and discovered they were some two or three feet yet outside the fence.

The displacing of a stone made considerable noise, and one of the sentinels called to his comrade and asked him what the noise meant. The guards, after listening a few minutes, concluded that nothing was wrong, and returned to their beats. This hole was stopped up by inserting into the crevice a pair of old pantaloons filled with straw, and by bolstering the whole up with boards, which they secured from the floors, &c., of the prison. The tunnel was then continued some six or seven feet more, and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way now open for escape. One hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fearing the consequences if they were recaptured; and others yet (among whom were Gen. Neal Dow) declined to make the attempt, because (as they said) they did not desire to have their Government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange. Col. Rose, of New-York; Col. Kendrick, of Tennessee; Capt. Jones, Lieut. Bradford and others, informed Gen. Dow that they could not see how making their escape would affect the policy of exchange. Their principle was that it was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their Government to make the attempt.

About 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th the prisoners started out, Col. Rose, of New-York, leading the van. Before starting the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of two, three and four, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and, consequently, the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cellar.

Col. W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee; Capt. D. J. Jones, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut. R. Y. Bradford, of the Second West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last; and from a window Col. Kendrick and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the inclosure of the carriage-house, and fearlessly move off. The aperture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack. At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced. Col. Kendrick and his companions looked with some trepidation upon the movements of the fugitives, as some of them, exercising but little discretion, moved boldly out of the inclosure into the glare of the gaslight. Many of them were, however, in citizen's dress, and, as all the rebel guards wear the United States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, even if the fugitives had been accosted by a guard.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the street, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their journey. At 2½ o'clock, Capt. Jones, Col. Kendrick, and Lieut. Bradford passed out in the order in which they are named, and as Col. Kendrick emerged from the hole he heard the guard within a few feet of him sing out, "Post No. 7, half-past two in the morning, and all's well." Col. Kendrick says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying, "not so well as you think, except for the Yanks." Lieut. Bradford was intrusted with the provisions for the squad, and in getting through he was obliged to leave his haversack behind him, as he could not get through with it upon him.

Once out they proceeded up the street, keeping in the shade of the buildings, and passed eastwardly through the city.

A description of the route pursued by this party and of the tribulations through which they passed, will give some idea of the rough time they all had of it. Col. Kendrick had, before leaving the prison, mapped out his course, and concluded that the best route to take was the one toward Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, as there were fewer rebel pickets in that direction. They therefore kept the York River Railroad to the left and moved toward the Chickahominy River. They passed through Bear Swamp, and crossed the road leading to Bottom Bridge. Sometimes they waded through mud and water almost up to their necks, and kept the Bottom Bridge-road to their left, although at times they could see and hear the cars traveling over the York River road.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahominy Col. Kendrick sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunate too, was that fall for him and his party, for while he was lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They therefore moved some distance to the south, and after passing through more of the swamp, reached the Chickahominy about four miles below Bottom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only 20 feet wide, but it was very deep, and the refugees were worn out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look up, Lieut. Bradford saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river, and that their branches were interlocked. By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east bank of the Chickahominy, and Col. Kendrick could not help remarking that he believed Providence was on their side, else they would not have met that Natural Bridge.

They subsequently learned from a friendly negro that, had they crossed the bridge they had seen, they would assuredly have been recaptured, for Capt. Turner, the keeper of Libbey Prison, had been out and posted guards there, and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and got the people up as a vigilance committee to capture the escaped prisoners.

After crossing over this natural bridge, they laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise on the morning of the 11th, when they continued on their way, keeping eastwardly as near as they could. Up to this time they had had nothing to eat, and were almost famished. About noon of the 11th they met several negroes, who gave them information as to the whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

Acting under the advice of these friendly negroes they remained quietly in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and after dark proceeded on their way, the negroes (who everywhere showed their friendship to the fugitives) having first directed them how to avoid the rebel pickets. That night they passed a camp of rebels, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fire. But their wearied feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched five miles that day.

They started again at daylight on the 13th, and after moving a while through the woods, they saw a negro woman working in a field, and called her to them, and from her received directions, and were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugitives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resumed their journey when darkness set in, and marched five miles, but halted until the morning of the 14th, when the journey was resumed.

At one point they met a negro in the field, and she told them that her mistress was a secesh woman, and that she had a son in the rebel army. The party, however, were exceedingly hungry, and they determined to secure some food. This they did by boldly approaching the house and informing the mistress that they were fugitives from Norfolk, who had been driven out by Butler; and the secesh sympathies of the woman were at once aroused, and she gave them of her substance and started them on their way, with directions how to avoid the Yankee soldiers, who occasionally scouted in that vicinity. This information was exceedingly valuable to the refugees, for by it they discovered the whereabouts of the Federal forces.

When about 15 miles from Williamsburgh, the party came upon the main road and found the tracks of a large body of cavalry. A piece of paper found by Capt. Jones satisfied him that they were Union cavalry; but his companions were suspicious, and avoided the road and moved forward, and at the "Burnt Ordinary," (about 10 miles from Williamsburgh,) awaited the return of the cavalry that had moved up the road, and from behind a fence corner where they were secreted, the fugitives saw the flag of the Union supported by a squadron of cavalry, which proved to be a detachment of Col. Spear's Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, sent out for the purpose of picking up escaped prisoners. Col. Kendrick says his feelings at seeing the old flag are indescribable.

The party rode into Williamsburgh with the cavalry, where they were quartered for the night, and where they found eleven others who had escaped safely. Col. Spear and his command furnished the officers with clothing and other necessaries.

At all points along the route the fugitives describe their reception by the negroes as most enthusiastic, and there was no lack of white people who sympathized with them and helped them on their way.

From these officers we learn that there is a widespread Union feeling in Richmond. Jeff. Davis is held in detestation, but all who do not heartily indorse the rebel government are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Thunder on charge of attempts to assassinate the rebel President. These prisoners also confirm the report that an attempt was made to burn Jeff's mansion, and that one morning his servants found a coffin upon his porch.

In their escape the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond—not foreigners or the poorer classes only, but by natives and persons of wealth. They know their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names. Of those who got out of Libby there were a number of sick ones, who were cared for by Union people, and will eventually reach the Union lines through their aid.

The officers also report the fact that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers on Belle Island, and there was to be concerted movement to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there and act in concert with the Belle Island men; but just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution, the project was exposed. Suspicion at once rested upon a certain Union Lieutenant-Colonel, who was in favor with the rebel authorities, had the freedom of the city, and moved about at will in the hospitals and elsewhere. He had been suspected for some time, and one day was accused of exposing the affair.

The indignation of the officers, whose plans had thus been thwarted through the perfidy of (as they believed) one of their numbers, cannot be described. Some cried out "hang him! hang him!" one ran to his blanket, and tearing it in strips, said he had a rope ready; and others were in favor of pitching the fellow out of the window, and letting his brains bespatter the pavement below. Wiser counsels however, prevailed, and it was concluded that it was better to let the traitor live and report him to his Government, if opportunity ever offered. The Lieutenant-Colonel, we understand, will be reported to the War Office. His excuse is, that he informed a Federal officer in hospital of the attempted escape, and that a rebel surgeon overheard the conversation.

These prisoners confirm in every particular the statements heretofore made of the treatment of Federal prisoners there. The rations of the officers were about the same as those of the rebel privates; but our privates on Belle Island did not fare so well. As long as the boxes sent from friends at the North were delivered, they lived as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who had money were allowed to send out and get what they wanted, by paying three times more than Richmond prices; the profits going into the pockets of the officers of the prison. In other respects, the treatment was quite harsh.

When a prisoner entered the prison, any articles found upon him that was fancied by the rebel officers or guards were taken possession of; they pretended the money and articles were deposited with the quartermaster.

The sleeping accommodations were very poor, and the only place they had to exercise their limbs in was the dining-room. For a while the officers were not furnished with meat at all, and at one time they received flesh, which was pronounced by those among the officers who knew something of butchering as being mule meat, as they knew of no cattle used for food which had bones like those found in the meat.

The privates on Belle Island, it is unquestioned have eaten dogs; in fact, were obliged to do it in order to sustain life.

The Shelved Generals.

A LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The following letter is from Gen. Fremont to Maj.-Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee:

New-York, January, 1864.

General: The condensed newspaper reports of the House proceedings, in relation to unemployed officers, place me in a position which I am not willing to occupy without explanation.

I need hardly say to you, that it is not by my own wish that I have been unemployed for the past sixteen months. I requested to be relieved from my command in the Army of Virginia, because I regarded the order which reduced me to serve under Gen. Pope as a most unmerited insult.

It was in the discretion of the President to refuse or grant my request. The granting of the request simply implied a transfer to other duty, and was not to be taken with a penalty attached. That neither the President nor the Secretary of War so regarded my conduct, it would be sufficient to mention the repeated assurances I have received from both that they were endeavoring to give me a command so soon as it could be done; and the additional fact that about the close of the last session of Congress, a highly important command was expressly arranged for me by the Secretary of War. The command itself, and my designation to it, received the approbation of the President, but it was finally given to another officer.

Under the condition, therefore, of waiting orders, I have reasonably been desirous to retain, against the contingency of entering immediately upon service, a small number of useful officers upon whose tried ability I could rely for any emergency. Of this number, several have the experience of many years in their profession. From the beginning of the war they have been in our service, and left comfortable homes and successful business to engage in it. The same patriotic motives which led them to enter service, naturally impelled them to wish to continue in it.

It has not been pleasant for them to eat the bread of idleness, and they have occasionally felt it almost a duty to resign; but they have respected my request to remain, in the hope of finally going into active service. As respects their pay, reduced as it is by absence from duty, it is barely sufficient for the support of themselves and families. I have not thought this a severe tax upon the State, bearing in mind the fact that they have shed their blood or exposed their lives for it, and at the same time have rendered it distinguished and valuable service, and have been always ready to do it again.

As regards my pay, I think it right to say, since that question has been raised, that since the close of the last session of Congress I have considered it a fund to be applied where it might alleviate distresses resulting from the war, and it has been used accordingly. I have regularly drawn it, because I consider it something belonging with my commission, and I do not wish to seem by any neglect to acquiesce in my position of forced retirement from army duties.

But it has merely passed through my hands back to the people from whom I received it, and this use of it I think I have the right to make.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
To Hon. Maj.-Gen. Robert F. Schenck, Chairman Military Committee.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

DIED.

Banta.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 20, Arblee, only child of Theodore M. and Cornelia Banta, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Quincy-st., east of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

Bento.—On Friday, Feb. 19, of disease of the heart, Joseph Bento, in his 54th year.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 West 15th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Barton.—On Friday, Feb. 19, Isabella M. Barton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 302 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

Covert.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, Micah Covert, aged 68 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Newtown, L. I.

Crane.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, Anna E., wife of Edward J. Crane, aged 37 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 78 Shipman-st., Newark, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Coaches will meet the 1 o'clock train at the Market-st. depot, Newark, to convey the friends. Interment in Fairmont Cemetery.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Caswell.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, Albert Whitmore, infant son of Albert S. and Charlotte E. Caswell, aged 1 day and 10 hours.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his grand parents, No. 180 South 2d-st., Jersey City, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Carter.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 20, Mr. Wm. M. Carter, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of Empire City Lodge No. 206, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 Perry-st., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Colley.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 19, Henry Colley, aged 25 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 50 Lafayette-st. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Dunham.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, George W. Dunham, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in citizens' dress, also the officers and members of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Episcopal Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

Gwyer.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at her residence, No. 579 Broome-st., Seraphina, wife of Charles H. Gwyer, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Honeywell.—Suddenly, at Katonah, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 18, John Honeywell, formerly of New-York City, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, M. S. Kerrigan, Clinton-av., between Lafayette and Greene, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Humphrey.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Thurston, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Jane F. Humphrey, widow of the late Clement H. Humphrey, aged 63 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, corner of Washington-av. and 12th-st., Tremont, Westchester County, without further invitation.

Hart.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 20, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard H. Woods, No. 185 Allen-st., Miss Clarissa Hart, formerly of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Hall.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 20, of inflammation of the lungs, Thomas Hall, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 340 East 16th-st., at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 22d inst., thence to 27th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d-av. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

This world is vain and full of pain,
Of cares and troubles sore,
But they are best that are rest
With Christ forever more.

McCarty.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Peter McCarty, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 East 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

McDonald.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, Elizabeth De Hart, relict of the late Alexander L. McDonald, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Perry.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, Reuben F. Perry, aged 40 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 120 Duffield-st., corner of Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock.

Robinson.—Suddenly, at his residence, Danbury, Conn., Thomas G. Robinson, late of the First Connecticut Artillery, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst.

Robinson.—At Mount Vernon, on Friday, Feb. 19, George W., son of George and Margaret Robinson, aged 8 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st., Mount Vernon, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Wright.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, at his late residence, No. 9 West 24th-st., of pneumonia, William Wright.

Funeral notice in to-morrow's papers.

Willet.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at his residence at Tubby Hook, James C. Willet, Ex-Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brother, Charles S. Willet, and brother-in-law, Henry Grenzebach, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M. for Tubby Hook, where carriages will be in attendance.

Wood.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Mrs. Phebe Jane, wife of Henry Wood, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, the Hon. Fernando and Benjamin Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 22d instant, at their Headquarters, No. 639 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
Harvey H. Woods, William W. Ladd, Secretaries.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—THE REOPENING of this church (of which Rev. Jas. G. Brennan is Pastor) will occur at 10½ A. M. TO-DAY. Its ornamentures are of the most appropriate character, entirely in accord with the traditions and ideas of the Roman Catholic faith, and marked by the most artistic taste in design and accomplishment in execution. The altar and the frescoes are marvels of art.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE heard from through the Personal column of the New-York DAILY NEWS. See "NEWS" this day.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES.—One, Two, Three, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 183.—Feb. 20, 1864.
69, 23, 44, 66, 57, 61, 38, 45, 9, 39, 42, 12, 15, 40.
Kentucky, Class 184.—Feb. 20, 1864.
56, 23, 18, 75, 40, 31, 13, 70, 60, 62, 58, 68, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 87—Feb. 20, 1864.
42, 7, 29, 25, 28, 51, 33, 40, 27, 58, 36, 43, 31, 17.
Class 88—Feb. 20, 1864.
76, 26, 14, 60, 37, 51, 16, 78, 74, 64, 20, 56, 69.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.: one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Programme of Arrangements

FOR THE

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

BIRTHDAY OF GEO. WASHINGTON,

February 22, 1864.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Common Council of the City of New-York.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the One Hundred and Thirty-second Anniversary of the Birthday of George Washington, have decided upon the following:

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Madison-square.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard will be reviewed by the Common Council, in compliance with an invitation addressed to the Board of Councilmen.

A grand banquet will be given at Delmonico's Hotel, at the corner of 16th-st. and 5th-av., to the members of the Common Council, the heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government, the Judges of the several courts, officers of the county and representatives from this State in Congress and the Legislature of the State, and prominent citizens of this City.

A grand display of Fireworks will be given at the City Hall and at Union-square, under direction of T. E. Edge, Esq., the distinguished pyrotechnist, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

The exhibition in the Park will be represented by a colossal piece of Gen. Washington crossing the Delaware. Previous to the firing of the above piece the sky will be for one hour continually illuminated with rockets, shells, colored fire, &c., and will end with a splendid display of colored fires, flights of rockets, bengola, and colored batteries.

At Union-square there will also be a gorgeous display of Fire Works; commencing and ending alike with colored fire, shells, batteries, rockets, &c.

Keepers of public buildings, masters and owners of vessels and our fellow citizens generally, are respectfully requested to display their flags on the occasion of the celebration, from sunrise to sunset.

JOHN BRICE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Morgan Jones, Secretary.

MORGAN JONES,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JAMES McMAHON,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Board of Aldermen.
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK KEENAN,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
GEORGE McGRATH,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
Board of Councilmen.

$2,000,000.

LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of two million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Feb. 18, 1864.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY.

Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

First time this season,

MASKS AND FACES,

a popular three-act comedy, written by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Ernest Vane	Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber	Mr. John Sefton
Quin	Mr. G. Holland
Snarl	Mr. Young
Hunsdown	Mr. Browne
Soaper	Mr. Parkes
Coliander	Mr. Williamson
James Burdock	Mr. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet	Miss Adeline LeBrun
Pompey	Master McCormack
Peg Woffington	Mrs. Hoey
Madeline Vane	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Triplet	Mrs. Maurice
Kitty Clive	Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalana	Miss Emma LeBrun
Maid	Miss Green
Cleopatra	Master Maurice

TUESDAY—The new play, PURE GOLD, sixth time.
WEDNESDAY—Ninety-fourth night of ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—PURE GOLD; seventh time.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE; ninety-fifth time.

In preparation—Sheridan's standard Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL;
which will be produced with appropriate splendid scenery and costumes.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE. Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

H. P. BURDICK, M. D.,
HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES. TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $38, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each. Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jeweled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200, each.
Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $300, each, some with diamonds outside.
Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35, each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $200 each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Watches sent by mail or express, to all parts of the country, without extra charge. All warranted.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH WORSHIP in Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st. All those deprived of former places of worship, and opposed to surrendering the neighborhood to Anti-Christ, Judaism and Satan, are invited to attend. Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. S. C. Keeler, a former pastor. Subject—next SABBATH EVENING—*The Heroism of Faith as illustrated by Washington.*

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-first in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. L. Snook, of the Lutheran Church, New-York, on SABBATH, Feb. 21, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. McGlashan, as usual.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *How shall the Aggressive Power of the Church in the Conversion of Perishing Men be made more prominent and effectual?* And at 7½ P. M., the first of a new series of sermons on *Death-bed Realities, or Voices from the Dying.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., Rev. Dr. Curry, Pastor. Missionary anniversary. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Durbin, and at 7 P. M., by the pastor. At 2½ P. M., the Sunday School Missionary Society will hold its meeting in the church, and be addressed by Rev. John Parker and others. All are invited. Seats free.

PROF. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., PRINCIPAL of Fort Edward Institute, will deliver the third in the series of lectures before the City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church, in the 18th-st. Church, near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ P. M. Friends of the Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the fifth lecture at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Book of Doom, or Hell in a Commercial Aspect.* MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject: *What a Christian is Made of.* Strangers cordially invited.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will repeat his Sermon on the *Liturgy*, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn. Subject—*Universality and Primitive Authority of a Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing in this Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. L. H. King, at 3 P. M. by the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7 by Rev. J. Parker. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, Pastor. The services in this church will commence on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The annual Festival of the Sunday-school will be held in the basement of the church, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Moral Madness of Ungodly Men*, and at 7½ P. M., on *Heaven.* Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Prophetic History of the One Church of God.* The theory of the Baptists considered, etc. Services at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder Rufus Wendell, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear of the future "life," and "coming kingdom," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 21. Morning services in the French language, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Verren, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bleecker and Downing sts.—The next lecture in the current course will be delivered by the Rev. Moses Ballou on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Methodist Church, its Doctrines and Practices.* Mr. Ballou preaches also in the MORNING.

THEODORE D. WELD, THE ELOQUENT author of "Slavery as it Is," "The Bible against Slavery," etc., will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, upon *The Work, the Time and the Way.* In other words, upon the means necessary for the overthrow of the rebellion.

THE EIGHTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway. Subject—*The Liturgy as a Basis of Union among Christians.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. Cheever will deliver the fifth lecture on *Bunyan's Holy War*, SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *the Trial and Execution of the Diabolonians in the Corporation of Mansoul.* Services at 7½.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH IN his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject, Ezek. xiii. 10—*Walls built with Untempered Mortar.* Evening, Rom. iii: 7, 8—*The Minister's Protest and Benevolent Raffling.* Free seats, and a cordial welcome to all.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject—"*The Land of Beulah,*" being a continuation of "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and P. M.

REV. DR. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. Mr. Fivaz, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Theodore Tilton will address the audience.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL OCCUPY the desk at Clinton Hall to-morow, (SUNDAY,) at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Subject for the afternoon—[illegible]. Evening subject chosen by the audience. Discussion after the Discourse. Tickets 20 cents.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WILL preach in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services will commence at 3½ o'clock. Morning service in the same place at 10½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, a sermon on the *Tomb of Washington*, in commemoration of the Father of his Country. Services as usual at 10½ A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, Rev. N. E. Cornwall, D. D., Rector. Service on SUNDAY, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Stone Church, 29th-st., just west of Broadway. Sermon by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., of St. Mark's Church.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—FULTON-AV., corner Hoyt-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Sanitary Fairs.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. James L. Phillips, native of India, will lecture upon the manners and customs of that country, illustrated with native idols, on SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.—Rev. George W. Woodruff will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, *in Memory of George Washington.* Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. S. H. Battin, Rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, will preach in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. F. J. Hawley, of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Samuel J. Cornmiller, will preach morning and evening Feb. 21. Seats for all.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT, worship at present in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. The Pastor, S. S. Snow, will preach on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock, p. m., on *The Prophecies Fulfilled in Present and Speedy Events.* Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. K. Bartlett, of Stamford, will preach in this church on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY J. FOX WILL PREACH AT the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MR. DIXON, THE BLIND PREACHer, will speak in the Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. HENRY J. FOX WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES; South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., will preach the seventh of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Church and Soul-Life.*

WASHINGTON.—"GOD'S PROVIDENCE SEEN in the Story of his Life, and its Lessons for our Times," will be the subject of a discourse in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Smith's and Grierson's Cavalry Delayed—They Finally Start on the 11th Inst.—Sherman's Army, its Progress and its Purpose.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Friday, Feb. 12.

In my letter of the 3d inst., I stated that the great cavalry expedition of Gens. W. L. SMITH and GRIERSON, was to leave its rendezvous east of this place on that evening. That was the plan and the expectation, and there is reason to fear that its failure to get off at that time may bring somewhat of confusion to SHERMAN's arrangements, inasmuch as the cavalry is to take a prominent part in the general operations in which SHERMAN is engaged. The cavalry force, however, did not get off until last evening (Thursday). One who was at La Grange when they started, describes the cavalcade as a most imposing affair. The cause of the delay was the detention of a division that came down from above.

A more extensive, thoroughly-equipped or effective army of mounted men has never been seen in this country. I do not understand the details of its organization, nor its exact numbers—these being facts that have purposely been kept secret, in order to keep the enemy in the dark as to its effectiveness. This much, however, I can state: The expedition consists of two grand divisions, one of which is commanded by Gen. SMITH, who is Gen. GRANT's Chief of Cavalry, and a most thorough and capable officer, and the other by Gen. GRIERSON, who so indisputably proved his leadership in the famous raid he made through the State of Mississippi last Summer. These two divisions are to separate, as I learn, after the expedition reaches a certain point, but to move in such a way as to be still in coöperation. It took a southerly direction, toward Holly Springs, and will strike across the country, through Mississippi and into Alabama, where FORREST, the rebel cavalry chief, is said to have a force organized for offensive purposes in connection with an army the Right Reverend Bishop Gen. POLK has gathered somewhere along the line of the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad. To cut off FORREST and rout or capture POLK will probably be the first move on this military chess-board. SHERMAN and the cavalry acting in concert to that end. But it is needless to speculate. We will learn soon enough what will come of the active operations that Gen. GRANT has thus early inaugurated.

I have already informed you that these expeditions are but the beginning of the development of a grand plan that has been arranged by Gen. GRANT, (after advice and consultation with Gen. HALLECK) for the Spring campaign in the Gulf States. This will soon be demonstrated by actual events. You will learn soon that military activity in this grand division is not confined to the expeditions now moving in Mississippi. The Army of the Cumberland has a part to act, and a very important one, in this general scheme, and if that army is not already "pulling up stakes" south of Chattanooga, for a push southward, Atlantawards, I am sadly mistaken.

Your reporter with SHERMAN's army sent me a mere item by the last steamer up from Vicksburgh, namely: "Gunboats gone up the Yazoo—army marching on—whipped rebels in several skirmishes—all right—will be in Jackson to-night." This is dated the 4th. Doubtless SHERMAN has 'ere this full possession of Jackson, and is moving on. It will be difficult to get reports of these movements in the future from this direction. The line of communication will soon be established via Nashville. The military authorities, especially SHERMAN, are provokingly suspicious of newspaper reporters, and are unwilling to let them know a word about what is going to be done, and they can report nothing except what has been done or is doing. You will, I trust, soon hear from your reporter via Nashville. In the meantime I will continue to keep you posted from this direction as far as possible and as promptly as usual. K.

A Twenty-Inch Gun.

CASTING AT THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Feb. 12.

One of the most important events in the history of the rebellion, and which inaugurates a new era in the manufacture of heavy guns, took place on Thursday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Fort Pitt Works. A gun, with calibre of 20 inches diameter, was cast on the Rodman principle, in some 22 minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces. The arrangements for casting this mammoth piece of ordnance were most perfect, and during its process everything worked like clock-work. The amount of metal used for this huge gun was 85 tons, or 170,000 pounds. The metal was melted in three furnaces, which were charged at 5 o'clock in the morning. At twenty minutes past twelve, everything being in readiness, the three furnaces were simultaneously tapped, and the molten metal was conveyed by means of three conductors to a large reservoir close to the mold. The mold was set perpendicularly in a mammoth pit, and was held in position by huge chains suspended from two large cranes of a lifting capacity of forty tons each, and worked by steam. As soon as the reservoir was sufficiently charged, the metal flowed from it into the mold, and in twenty-two minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces, the mold was filled to within a few inches of the top. As the metal settled, the mold was filled by the workmen with metal from furnaces held in reserve in case of accident. The casting was perfected without the slightest confusion, the whole being done under the immediate superintendence of Mr. JOSEPH KAYE, foreman of the works.

We are indebted to Capt. JOSEPH M. KNAPP for the following statistics, which will give our readers a better idea of the magnitude of the casting:

Weight of gun in rough	160,000 lbs.
Weight when finished	112,000 lbs.
Total length, when finished	20 ft. 4 in.
Length of bore	17 ft. 6 in.
Maximum diameter	5 ft. 3 in.
Minimum diameter	2 ft. 10 in.

The gun, it is estimated, will use a spherical shot of half a ton weight, and a shell of 750 pounds. If the gun was rifled, it is thought it would throw a solid shot of one ton in weight. The amount of powder to be used in charging the gun is estimated from 80 to 100 pounds. This gun is said to be the largest in the world, and to Pittsburgh belongs the honor of adding such a heavy piece of ordnance to the science of war.

The casting of the gun, as we before remarked, was on the hollow core principle, invented by Major RODMAN, United States Army. The core consists of an iron cylinder, half an inch in thickness, through which a stream of water is kept continuously running during the process of casting. This cylinder is wrapped with rope, which is covered by sand, and outside of this for a short distance from the mouth of the mould, is a sheet-iron cylinder. During the casting the water discharged from the core indicated a temperature of from forty to forty-two degrees. The gun will remain in the pit undergoing the cooling process some ten days or two weeks, after which it will be hauled out by means of the large cranes referred to, and removed on a railway truck to the finishing department of the works, where it will be placed in a lathe and finished.

It is not yet known what disposition will be made of the gun when completed, but it is thought not improbable that it will be placed in some of the defences of New-York harbor. If so, we would not like to insure the safety of the *Black Prince, Warrior, Royal Oak* or *La Gloire*, should they attempt an entrance of the harbor with warlike intent. One shot from this monster would crush such vessels to pieces.

Although the day fixed for the casting was necessarily kept quiet, a large number of ladies and distinguished military and scientific persons were present, by invitation of Mr. KNAPP. Among those present, we noticed the following gentlemen: Maj. DYER, of the Ordnance Department; Maj. RODMAN, the inventor of the principle upon which the gun was cast; Capt. R. AULICK, Assistant Chief of Bureau of the Ordnance Department of the Navy; Capt. J. M. BERRIAN, Inspector of Ordnance United States Navy; Capt. BENNETT, Chief Inspector of Ordnance; Capt. EDIE, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. MEADE's Staff; Capt. HAYES, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. PLEASANTON's Staff; Prof. BARKER, of the Western University, and others. Two distinguished representatives from abroad also witnessed the process of the casting—Marquis DE BASCOURT, of the Italian army, and Capt. GOODENOUGH, of the English Navy. All these gentlemen were highly pleased with the great success of this experiment, and none more so than the last two named.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 20, 1864.

$30,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Co..110¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.107
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Co...102¾
7,000 do.........Ind.100
5,000 U. S.6s,1-yr.C.... 99¾
50,000 do.......... 99½
10,000 Ill. War Loan...101
15,000 do..........101¾
5,000 Ten. St. 6s,'90.... 63
5,000 do.......... 62¾
8,000 do.......... 62
2,000 N. C. State 6s..... 60
1,000 do.......... 58
3,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 73
16,000 do.......... 74
5,000 M. 6s., iss. to H. & St. Jo.......... 85½
4,000 do.......... 86
7,000 Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R.......... 75
1,500 La. State 6s...... 60
5,000 Cal. State 7s......125
80,000 O. & Miss. C..... 39
5,000 do........b30 39¼
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.......107
2,000 Erie 2d M. Bs.'79.115
1,000 E. 4th M. Bs.....122
2,000 Erie 5th M. Bs...121¼
10,000 Hud., 2d M. S.F..116½
4,000 Mich. So.S.F.B 111
3,000 do..........110¾
9,500 Ill. Cen. B......122½
9,000 Al.&T.H.2d M.P. 80
4,000 A. & T. H. Inc... 86
5,000 C.&N.W.1st M.... 90
5,000 C.&N.W.2d M.... 80
6,000 do.......... 79¾
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th M. 87
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 72
19,000 do.......... 71½
7,000 P.,F.W.& C. 3d.. 87
15,000 Amer. Gold.....159¾
30 Bank of Commerce.107
8 Am. Exc. Bank.....109
5 Hanover Bank......100½
200 Canton Co........ 42¼
200 do.......b10 42¼
100 Del. & H.Ca.Co....194
50 do..........193
10 do..........191½
800 Central Coal Co.... 58½
50 Cumb. Coal Prf.... 65
200 do.......... 65¾
100 do.......... 65⅞
500 do.........b10 66
100 do.........s60 65¼
100 do.........s60 65½
200 do.........b30. 66¼
1700 do.......... 66
100 do.......... 66¼
800 Quick. M. Co....... 64
100 do.......... 63½
200 do.......... 63
900 do.......... 62
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co... 39
50 do.......... 39½
1100 Copake Iron Mines 13¾
200 do.......... 14
400 Am. Coal Co....... 88½
400 Q'tz Hill M. Co. ...13½
200 Saginaw Land and Mineral Co........ 24
100 Mar. Min. Co....... 34½
100 do.......... 34¼
200 do.........s15 34¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co.....216
30 do..........215½
50 do..........215
500 Erie R. Pr.........121
400 do..........120½
2500 do..........120
1800 do..........119¾
200 do.........s30.119¾
200 do.........b10.120
200 do.........s30.120
100 do.........b15.120¼
200 do..........120⅛
4300 do..........120¼
500 do..........120⅜
3000 do..........120½
400 do.........s10.120¾

100 N. Y. Cen. R......c 134¾
300 do.........b30.135
700 do.........b15.135
350 do.......... 134¾
200 do.........s5.134¾
300 do.......... 134⅞
100 Harlem R.Prf......110
400 Erie Railway Pr....107
100 do.........b10.107
100 do.......... 106¾
500 do.......... 106½
25 do.......... 106¾
100 Hud. River R......147¾
200 do.......... 147½
2000 Harlem R..........113
500 do.........b10.113
300 do.......... 112¾
800 do.......... 112½
1500 do.......... 112¼
400 do.......... 112
100 do.........s10 112¼
200 Reading R...... b10 128
200 do.......... 128½
600 do.......... 128¾
500 do.........b30 128½
400 do.........b30.128¾
24 Mich. Cen. R......140
250 do.......... 141½
400 do.......... 141¾
300 do.........b10 142
8450 do.......... 142
100 do.........b30 142½
200 do.........b10.142¾
500 do.........b5.142¾
100 M. So. & N. I. R.. 97¼
1000 do.......... 97
100 do.........b10 97¼
500 M. S. & N. I G. S....140
250 Ill. Cen. Full S.....134¾
500 do.........b10.134¾
2000 Ill. Cen. R. S.....134
1500 do.......... 134½
100 do.........b10.134¾
300 do.........b30 135
500 do.......... 134¾
5800 Ill. Cen. R. C.B.S.120
250 Cleve. & Pitts R....115¾
2500 do..........116
100 do.........b10.116¼
500 do..........116¼
500 do.........b10.116⅜
20 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.156
50 do.......... 155
50 Gal.& Ch. R........120¼
600 do..........120
200 do.........s10..120
300 do.........b10. 120¼
200 Cleve. & Tol. R....146½
400 do..........146¾
500 do..........146⅞
100 Chic. & R. I. R....120⅛
1000 do..........120¼
100 do..........120⅜
50 do..........120½
500 Chi. B. & Q. R.....133
46 do..........132
200 Tol. & Wab. R...... 58
100 do.......... 58½
200 Tol. & Wab. Pr.... 75
800 P., Ft. W. & C..... 92½
300 do.......... 92¾
1000 do.......... 93
500 do.......... 93½
100 do.........s60 93
500 do.......... 93¾
800 do.......... 94
200 do.......... 94¼
50 Alt. & T. H.R..... 65
200 do.......... 65¾
200 Chi. & N. W..... 53
300 do.......... 53½
500 do.......... 54
300 do.......... 54¼
700 do.........b30 54½
1200 do.......... 54½
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.. 65
300 Chi. & Alton...... 90
500 Ch. & Al. Pr...... 95
44 Cin., Ham. & D...124
50 Miss. & Mo. R...... 49½
50 Chi. & Mil. R..... 65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S.6s,'81 Cou....111
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.106⅞
50,000 do..........107
83,000 U. S. 6s, 1y.c...... 99½
4,000 Ten. St. 6s. '90.... 63
5,000 Mo. State 6s..... 74
10,000 American Gold..159¾
35,000 do..........159⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref.... 69
100 do.......... 68½
200 do.......... 68¼
200 do.......... 68
300 do.........b10 68
100 do.........s60 67
20 do.......... 67
100 Quicksil. M. Co.b10 62½
100 do.........s10 62
100 do.........b30 62½
100 do.......... 62¼
100 do.......... 62
100 Pacific M. S. Co....216
200 N. Y. Cen. R......134¾
500 Erie R..........121½
500 do..........121¾
300 do..........121½
700 do..........121
100 do.........s30.120¾
100 do.........s30.121
300 do.........b30.121¾
100 Erie R. Prf.......107
800 Hud. R. R.........150
50 do..........151½
200 do..........152
100 Reading R.......s30.128½
500 do..........129
500 do..........129¼

500 Harlem R.........114
100 do..........113¾
250 Mich. Cen. R......143
250 do..........142¾
800 M. S. & N. I. R.... 98½
500 do.......... 98¼
300 do.......... 98
150 Chi. & R. I.......120¾
500 do.........b10.121
500 do..........121
200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.141
200 Ill. Cen. R. S..b30.135
300 do.........b10.135
1000 do..........135
50 do..........134½
500 do..........134¾
800 Cleve. & P. R.....116½
200 do.........s30.116½
500 do.........b10.117
500 do..........116¾
200 Gal. & Chic. R.....121
500 do..........121¼
2000 Cleve. & Tol. R....147
250 do.........s60.145
100 Mil.& Pr.DuC.R..... 64½
100 do.........s60 64
1000 P., Ft. W. & Chi.. 95
800 do.........b30 95
300 do.......... 94¾
100 Chi.& N.W. R...s60 55
50 do.......... 55½
800 do.......... 56
500 do.........b15 56¼
300 do.......... 56¾
300 do.........b10 56½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R.ex-d....134⅞
1000 Erie R..........b3.121
400 do.........s3.121
900 do..........121
200 do.........s3.120⅞
100 Erie Pref.........107
100 do.........b3.107
200 do.........s10.106⅞
300 do.........b10.107½
250 Hudson R. R.......148
300 do..........148¼
10 do..........147½
200 do..........148¾
100 do.........s3.148½
50 do..........148½
200 do..........149
200 Harlem R.........112½
100 do..........113
100 do..........113¼
200 do.........s3.113¼
600 do..........114
200 do..........114¼
100 do.........b3.114
300 Reading R.........128
200 Mich. Cen. R......142¼
200 do.........s3.142¼
300 do..........143
100 do..........143½
100 do.........b15.143¼
50 M. S.& N. I. R.....c 97¾
200 do.......... 97⅞
300 do.......... 97¾
100 do.........b3 97¾
300 do.......... 97¾
600 do.........b10 98
300 do.........c 97¾
200 do.........b5 98
100 do.......... 97¾
100 do.........bnw 98
150 M. S. & N. I. R. G...140
400 Gal. & Chi.......120¾
200 do..........120⅞

400 Ill. Cen. R.........134¾
300 do.........b3.134⅞
300 do.........b3.135
300 do.........s10.134¾
100 do.........s3.134⅝
200 do..........134⅝
400 Clev. & Pitts.....116⅝
100 do.........b5.116½
200 do.........s3.116½
300 do.........b3.116⅝
200 do..........116⅝
500 do.........b10.117
50 Chic. & R. I......s3.121
100 do..........121⅛
100 do..........121¼
50 do..........121⅛
400 Chic. & N.W. R..... 54½
100 do.......... 54½
400 do.........s3 54⅝
100 do.......... 54⅞
200 do.........s3 55
600 do.......... 55
50 do.......... 55½
600 P., Ft.W. & C...... 94⅛
200 do.......... 94½
200 do.........s10 94
300 do.......... 94½
1400 do.......... 94
100 do.......... 93¾
200 do.........b30 94½
100 Cumb. Coal........ 68
300 do.......... 68½
1000 do.........b3 68¾
200 do.......... 68¾
1100 Quicksilver M. Co. 63
150 do.......... 62¾
300 do.......... 63¼
200 Mar. Min. Co...... 33¾
100 do.......... 34
400 Qtz. Hill Min. Co... 14
500 do.......... 14½
2300 Canada C'r.Co.b30 5⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold........159¾
200 N.Y.Cen.R.ex-d.....135¼
100 do.........s3.135
50 do.........b3.135
200 do..........135
200 do..........135¼
100 Erie R........b2.122
2100 do..........121¾
200 do.........s3 121¾
1900 Hud. R. R.........155
100 do.........b10.155⅜
700 do..........155½
200 do..........155¾
300 do.........b3.155⅛
100 do..........154⅞
600 Harlem R.........114
400 do..........114¼
1000 do..........115
1000 do..........115½
1390 do..........115⅜
200 do..........116
100 Reading R.........130⅜
200 do..........130⅝
1100 do..........130¼
600 do..........131
900 Mich. Cen. R.......142⅛
400 do..........142¾
400 do.........b3 142½
500 M. S. & N.I.......... 98⅛
100 do.........s10 98½
200 do.........b10 98½
400 do.......... 98¼
100 do.........s3 98⅛
200 do.......... 98¾
100 Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.140½
200 do..........141
700 Ill. Cen. R......b3.135
1000 do..........134¾
300 do..........134⅞
100 do..........134⅝
200 do.........b3.135
100 do.........b30.134½
250 Chic. & R. I.......121¾

500 Clev. & Pitts. R.b3.117
200 do..........117⅛
1000 do.........b10.117⅜
200 do..........117½
200 do..........117¾
200 do.........s3.117½
100 do.........s3.117½
200 do..........117⅞
200 Gal. & Chi. R......122½
1200 do..........123
400 do..........123¼
200 do..........123⅜
300 do.........b3.123¾
100 Chic. & N.W.R...... 56
300 do.......... 56½
100 do.......... 56¾
200 do.........s3 56½
300 do.......... 56⅝
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C... 95
600 do.......... 95½
200 do.......... 95¼
400 do.........b3 95½
200 do.......... 95⅜
200 do.........s3 95⅛
100 do.........s3 90
150 Chi. & Alt....... 90
100 do.......... 91
$10000 Miss.& M.L.G.B. 72
100 Cumb. Coal Co..... 68⅜
1200 do.......... 68¾
500 do.........b3 68¾
200 do.........s30 68
900 Quicks. M. Co..... 63
200 do.......... 62½
500 do.........b3 62⅜
200 do.........b10 62½
1200 do.......... 62
50 Qtz. Hill G. M. Co. 14
2700 Canada Cop.Co.s30 5¼
2000 do.........b10 5⅜
100 do.......... 5⅜
$15,000 Sandy Riv. Coal &Oil Co. 1st M.B.b15 90
5,000 do.......... 89¾

SATURDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The price of Gold was quiet and steady to-day at 159½@⅝, and Bills on London 174@174½ ℔ cent. There is increased ease in the supply of money to the Brokers at 6 ℔ cent., and the Banks are placing further sums with the Treasury office, on 10 days' notice, at 5 ℔ cent. The Treasury office is now well supplied with the 5 ℔ cent. Legal-Tenders, which the holders of warrants and checks have the option of taking in place of the ordinary Greenbacks. The Customs have fallen off this week as compared with the previous heavy payments, and the export demand for Gold has also fallen off. The shipment to-day is only $109,240, making for the whole week $287,631.

There is no abatement in the excitement on the Stock Exchange, although Erie Stock, as the leader of the Railway list, fell off early in the day to 119¾ per cent., as compared with 124¾ the extreme figure of Friday morning, and 121 at the closing of that day. The Western Shares and Hudson River and Reading were even more buoyant than yesterday morning. The price made for Reading this afternoon is the highest in the history of the Road; sales were made at the Second Board at 129¼ per cent. Hudson sold up to 152 per cent.; Michigan Central to 143, and Northwest to 56½ per cent. There was increased firmness in Michigan Southern and Illinois Central and a strong upward movement in Fort Wayne and Chicago.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday afternoon; the market leaving off excited and the Railway speculation on the advance; Reading up to 130¾ and Hudson to 155½. There was rather less firmness in some of the Government Stocks, and also on the Border State Stocks:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	159¾	159⅜	Mich. Central	140⅝	143
U. S. 6s, 1881	111	110½	Mich. Southern	96¾	98¾
N. Y. Central	135	135⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	140	141
Erie	121	121¾	Illinois Cen	134	134¾
Erie Preferred	107¾	107¼	Pittsburgh	116¾	117¾
Hudson	147	155⅜	Fort Wayne	92	95
Pacific Mail	215	216	Rock Island	121	121
Harlem	113⅝	113⅜	Galena	121	122¾
Canton	42¼	42¾	Reading	127¾	130¾
Treas. Cer., new	99⅝	99¼	Quicksilver	64	62
Toledo	146	147⅛	Cum'land Coal	62	68
Northwest	51½	57	Mariposa	34	34

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Irving	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Metropolitan	112½
National	105¾	People's	102
State of New-York	105	Shoe and Leather	107
Commerce	107	Continental	99
American Exchange	109	St. Nicholas	101
Chatham	100	Marine	154
Bank of the Republic	102½	Commonwealth	100
Bank of N. America	107	Park	130
Hanover	100½		

And the following for the Railroad mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107¾	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s.Subs	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. seconds	79½
Erie firsts, '68	108	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	86
Erie seconds, '79	115	Han & St. Jo. 2ds	70
Erie thirds, '83	111½	Del. L. & W. firsts	114
Erie fourths, '80	122	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '88	121½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	102
Hud. R. firsts, '69	109½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110½
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	116½	New J. C. firsts	100
Hud. R. thirds, '75	135	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Hud. Bonds	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Chi B. & Quin. firsts	119	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	103
Mich. S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	71½
Pacific R. guaranteed	69	Chi. & Alt. firsts	102
Ill. Central, '75	122½	Chi. & A. S. F.	101½
Alton & T. Haute firsts	103½	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	89½		

The Committee on Securities to be dealt in at the Stock Exchange have made the following report on the Wyoming Coal:

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 2, 1864.

In the application to admit the shares of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, your committee present a statement of facts, as obtained from the official documents submitted, to wit: The company is chartered by special incorporation in Pennsylvania, (Act of 1854, patent granted 1859, charter expires 1875,) owns mines and town lots at Scranton; transports its coal to New-York by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. No floating debt. Mortgage debt, 7 ℔ cent., is $500,000, less $12,000 retired, $488,000. The bonds appear to have been issued in payment for the property in Scranton, and are convertible into stock. Capital stock at present, 6,400 shares of $50—$320,000, with power to increase for mining purposes, and since this application was made to the Stock Exchange, the company has decided to increase to 20,000 shares of $50 each, $1,000,000. No individual liability is apparent, except for labor and materials used in mining operations. The increase of capital is represented to be for additional cars and mining lands, and the new shares will be issued in payment for the contracts made or to be made. Office of the company, No. 48 Pine-street. E. L. VIELE, President. Transfers at Bank of North America, New-York. The committee propose to admit the shares to the free list. By the committee,

A. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

The business in Provisions in Milwaukee week ending with Feb. 17, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"The receipts of Hogs during the past week foot up 1,824 dressed, and the packing to date is about 142,000. There is but one packing-house here still engaged in cutting, the others having stopped for the season. The demand for Hogs has carried the price to $7 75@$8 25 net. All products have taken still another turn upward, and the demand continues good at the advanced rates. The stock is now mostly in second hands, and is firmly held. About 1,000 bbls. Mess Pork have sold at $19 50, and holders are generally asking $19 75@$20. Country Mess is held at $19 25@$19 50. Prime Mess is in reduced supply, the Government having taken some round lots lately; the offerings are small, and holders ask $17@$17 25 for lots in barrels not iron-hooped. Thin Mess nominal at $18. Holders of Extra Prime Pork have advanced their views to $14 75 @$15. Middles have been shipped away about as fast as packed this season, and the market is now almost entirely bare, and quotations are nominal at 9¾c. for Cumberlands, and 10¼c. for Short Rib. Long cut Hams are in demand at 11¾c.@12c., but the stock is about exhausted. Pickled Hams are selling at 10¾c. @11c. for city and country brands. Dry salted Shoulders have advanced to 7¾c., and the stock is much reduced. Lard is held higher, but is not active —Prime held at 12¼c.—No. 1 at 11¾c.@11⅞c. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 10 ℔ 100 lbs."

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,217,174 58—Customs, $122,000; Payments, $2,779,851 33; Balance, $37,230,662 88.

■ Sales of Real Estate at Auction—FEB. 19.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lots No. 91 Crosby and No. 56 Marion-street. 25x15..........$10,300

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'g'n	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Feb. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Portland.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hecla	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Feb. 24	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Feb. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P.M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"SECOND ONLY TO JANE EYRE."

ELIZA WOODSON;

Or, THE EARLY DAYS OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

Unheralded and unannounced, no effort having been made to forestall public opinion, this volume comes before the reading public to be judged by its merit alone.

Mrs. M. A. L., the well-known and talented editorial contributor to the Chicago *New Covenant*, says of it:

"We took up this book just as the lamps were lighted, and the children were dropping off to sleep in their little beds, and when we laid the volume down the dawn of another day was looking in at the windows. It had cost us the loss of a night's sleep.

Since reading 'Jane Eyre' we have read nothing in the way of autobiography half so interesting, nothing in the way of fiction half so thrilling."

Price $1 25, sent post-paid.
Address A. J. DAVIS & CO.,
No. 274 Canal-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

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10,000 Photograph Albums on hand, at our prices.
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500,000 Scrap prints, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS.
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,742, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer: the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST—ORDER NO. 560, ON THE UNITED STATES Treasurer, at Washington, dated Feb. 19, 1864, for $1,431 95, in certificates of indebtedness, drawn by Lieut.-Col. D. H. Vinton, indorsed by H. W. Hensel, and verified by Capt. Darrow. A reward of $100 is offered to the finder by returning it to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., at office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. N. B.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

STATE BANK, HARTFORD, Feb. 13, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against negotiating eleven CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD BONDS, Second Mortgage, $500 each, said bonds having been lost or stolen from the mail between Lasalle, Ill., and Hartford, Conn., numbered as follows: Nos. 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 506, 507, 508, 509, 511.
W. H. D. CALLENDER, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Feb. 22d,
1,000 PIECES best quality, and makes of 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURING PRICES;
Having purchased these Goods before the Great Advance in December.

—ALSO—

300 PIECES RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of 4-4 HEAVY FAMILY LINENS at 45c. and upwards. LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c. WHITE GOODS, comprising JACONETS, SWISS NAINSOOK, MULL, PLAID, and PLAIN CAMBRICS, TARLETANS, in all qualities.

—ALSO—

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, TOWELING, and CRASH of every description.

—ALSO—

150 PIECES PLAIN and FIGURED WHITE MARSEILLES, at old prices, being 50 PER CENT. less than if imported at present.

—ALSO—

500 PIECES COLORED and WHITE GROUND BROCHE, FIGURED MARSEILLES for LADIES' and CHILDRENS' MORNING DRESSES, the FINEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED, at 75c. per yard and upward.

These GOODS would cost to import now $1 75 to $2 25 per yard—being the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED in these goods.

SILKS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Feb. 22,
SEVERAL NOVELTIES, received by Steamer CHINA viz.:

ONE CASE MOIRE ANTIQUES, SUPER QUALITY, in all the NEW SHADES, including FUSCHIA, GARNET, and WINE COLORS, being the colors most sought at present.

ALSO,

2 CASES CHINES—The NEWEST and MOST DESIRABLE article in PARIS, in all the New Shades and most MAGNIFICENT QUALITIES.

ALSO,

ONE CASE, the FINEST BLACK ARMURES, TAFFETA DE LYONS, TAFFETA DE FRANCE, MOIRE AUBERGE, &c., ever offered by us.

Among these GOODS are some of the MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS for CLOAKS and SACQUES yet imported.

Just Established.
PARIS KID GLOVE DYEING AND CLEANING COMPANY.
EXCLUSIVE DEPOT,
No. 823 Broadway.
Old gloves dyed, in all colors, equal to new.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Courvoisir's and Jouvin's celebrated kids will be offered on Monday and during the week; also, white and fancy kids, 75c., 85c. and $1; undressed kids, $1; misses', 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves; fleeced gloves; all kinds of gloves; ladies' and misses' hosiery and undergarments; children's goods in great variety. N. B. The cheapest lot of white cotton hose in the City. Saxony yarns, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE TO DEALERS
IN
LORILLARD'S SNUFF.

I have this day advanced my prices to 75 cents per pound for Maccaboy and Coarse Rappee; to 70 cents per pound for Yellow Snuffs. P. LORILLARD,
Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

MR.& MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

WANTED—STEAM POWER, (100 HORSE,) WITH room for storage in one, two or three lofts, equal to 25x50 feet (or more.) Address W., Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements; is in the vicinity of Park-av., and one of the best locations in the City. Also, a brick house, No. 142 Macdougal, corner of Amity-st., 20 by 58 feet; office attached, suitable for a physician. Also, in Brooklyn, a stone-front house and lot, No 73 2d-place, house 21 feet 5 inches, lot 133 feet 5 inches, court-yard in front, near Court-st. Railroad, a very desirable residence. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story and attic dwelling-house and lot situated on Washington-square, at the corner of 4th and Macdougal sts., 34 feet front by 86 feet in depth. The house has two parlors, a dining-room and library on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, four bedrooms on the third, together with basement and attic rooms. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COTTAGE-HOUSE and about two acres of land, finely located in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.; the house is filled in with brick, heated by water-furnace; has stable, &c. Fine view and a very healthy location. If not sold by April 1, will be let or leased. Also for sale, Pew No. 129 in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn Heights. Apply at 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order; possession immediately; inspection either day or evening, adjoining park; high ground and unobstructed views; terms easy. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRABLE houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES ON SOUTHWEST corner of Hester and Mulberry st.; lot 25 by 57 feet; also seven full lots, with house on 143d-st., between 11th and 12th avs. For particulars, inquire of JAS. DUNSHU, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, third floor.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from three to five acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON New-York-av., between Atlantic-av. and Pacific-st.; has all modern improvements; lot 40x100 feet; house 20x55 feet; price, $7,000. Apply at No. 828 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98 9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.—FOR SALE, A large number of lots and two desirable houses. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 13th-st., and inquire at the land office of THOMAS RAE, Agent.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK—FOR SALE—Houses with a lot and a half to each, for $3,500. Terms easy; cross the 3d-av., Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st. Inquire of T. RAE, Agent.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 38th-st., between Park and Madison-avs., No. 35, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS.—THE double 2-story and attic frame house with about one acre of land, carriage-house, barn, fine garden, fruit, &c., 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., or of Mr. L. MILLER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—FULL FRONT, HIGH STOOP, brick house No. 42 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Also, No. 189 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square. Also, other houses. For permits, apply to D. Mc SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN various locations from $4,000 to $3,000; also a large number of choice lots and farms; four beautiful lots on Murray Hill. JAS. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av., near 30th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated 1½ miles south of the City of Poughkeepsie, on South-av., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, with large mansion in complete order, as it has been thoroughly repaired within the past year, farm-house and large outbuildings; containing 53 acres of excellent land, well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, grapes, raspberries and other small fruits. The above place is unsurpassed for beautiful scenery, and is an unusually healthy location. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. MILLS, of the firm of Mills & Chapin, No. 118 Warren-st., New-York, or to JOSEPH W. COLLINS, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Is situated in the finest part of Llewellyn Park, North Orange, N. J., within one hour's ride of the City; consists of a handsome and substantially built house, fit for occupation all the year round; large stone stable, with stalls for six horses, room for three coaches, and two nice rooms for the coachman's family; thirteen acres of land, well laid out in lawn, flower and kitchen gardens. The house is supplied with one of Brown's hot water furnaces; hot and cold water in every room. In the kitchen is a fine range, stationary tubs, &c. The kitchen garden is large, and well supplied with fruit and vegetables in their season. Will be sold with part of the land if desired. For further particulars, apply to
JOHN H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 122 ACRES OF LAND in Union township, near Boiling Spring, Bergen County, New-Jersey, improved with dwelling and all the necessary outhouses. It will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for good City property. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., two miles from depot, of 40 to 56 acres, with two-story dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COTTAGE HOUSE for sale, within one hour's ride from the City. R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper. She is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (Scotch); has had great experience and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of references from his present and former employers; would have no objection to a small farm in connection with a garden. None but those having a first-class place to offer, need apply. Can be seen at A. Smith's Seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., on Monday, 22d, at 10 to 1 o'clock, or any word left there for one week, will be attended to.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer, on a first-class place. For particulars apply to Editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two active young women, with good recommendations; one as general housemaid, must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, wages $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid, wages $7. Apply at No. 60 East 35th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A SHIPPING CLERK.—WANTED, A SMART, active young man, who is not afraid to work, to act as shipping-clerk, &c., in a wholesale hat and cap house. Address, in ownhand-writing, Box No. 4,940, Post-office, and state salary expected. Those having a knowledge of the business preferred.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business, for a private family in Newark, N. J. Apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 37 Warren-st., up stairs.

AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN WANTED—One in the habit of managing Girls. Must be a person of taste, and capable of taking the entire charge of an Envelope Factory.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; must be kind and obliging, and understand sewing. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 5 East 38th-st., between 9 and 12 on Friday and Saturday.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The entire second floor and front rooms on third floor, partially furnished, to let, with board; situation very desirable, between Wall and South ferries. Parties wishing a comfortable home, and willing to pay a fair price, call at No. 227 Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st. Also a pleasant attic chamber for two young men. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—NO. 261 4TH-AV.—THE SECond floor, comfortably and neatly furnished, with private table, to a small genteel family; house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

84 NASSAU-ST., JAN. 21, 1864.—DR. PAGE, No. 112 William-st.: Your "Balm for the Afflicted" cured a severe case of piles in my family, all other remedies having failed. A. P. NORTON.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st

REAL ESTATE.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The whole or part, situated at Paterson, N. J. Buildings of stone and very substantial, 40x150, 38x120, 30x95 and 25x130. Water power superabundant. All appurtenances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heated by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x400. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 160 Broadway and No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BROWN-stone front house, No. 242 West 32d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to the owners, at No. 54 William-st., room No. 12.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., and vacant lots adjoining near 4th-av.; plot of ground 80x100; building 50x80; suitable for a large school or manufactory. Apply to RUNKLE & DOUGLAS, No. 15 William-st., or P. C. BULLKEY, 43 Wall-st., Jaubecy-court.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 82 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

TO LET.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and all modern conveniences; carriage house, stables, gardener's house and ice-house, filled—with five acres of ground in a high state of cultivation; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem Valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station, and five miles from the Central Park, adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq. Part of the furniture can remain. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LET—THE country seat of Mr. N. P. BAILEY, on Fordham Heights and Harlem River; in completeness, beauty of location and convenience to the City, a very desirable residence in summer or for the year; about 60 acres of land. Rent, furnished, $4,000, or unfurnished $3,250. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Gaulo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, THE BRICK building now being erected in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., 3 or 5 lofts, 22x95; steam power to 30-horse. To one tenant requiring the whole, liberal terms would be offered. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner Pearl and Fulton sts., from 10 to 12 M., daily.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, containing eight rooms; garden, with fruit, grape vines, &c., situate at Flushing L. I.; communication with the City by railroad ten times a day. Rent $275 to a good tenant. Possession given first of May. For further particulars, apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT TOMPKINSVILLE, (QUARANTINE Landing,) S. I., from the 1st of May or June, a furnished house, containing 12 rooms; will be let to a family without small children during the Summer months. The garden contains fruit and flowers, and will be put in complete order. Address X. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LET ON A LEASE.—NOS. 161 AND 163 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st., and fronting on St. John's Park, very desirable for a hotel or large boarding-house; rent $3,000 per annum. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TO AN INSURANCE company or any financial business, on Broadway, just above Wall-st., desirable offices. Principal can obtain particulars by addressing Box No. 705 Post-office, New-York.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR FINE LOFTS TO let at No. 4 College-place, one of the very best business locations in the City. Apply to J. D. EVANS, on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A ROOM 26x165 WITH steam power. Apply to BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS CO., No. 46 State-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the nine lots on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.

This company will hold their thirteenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVS. OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK AND ON STREETS ADJACENT THERETO.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, lots situate on the 5th and Madison avs. and on 69th, 70th, 72d, 73d, 74th sts. in the XIXth Ward of the City of New-York. JAMES LENOX.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 159 Wooster-st., at Cornell & Watson's warehouse, a quantity of condemned goods, consisting of tents, knapsacks, rubber blankets, scales, stoves, old iron, iron and lead pipe, hydrant, &c.
By order of U. S. Quartermaster.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 17, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold, at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, one hundred and six (106) 32-pounders of 61 cwt.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money is to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale, and at the expense of said purchaser.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRINCE-ST. PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property: ON PRINCE-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 105, north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., 25x100; well built and in good order. Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SKIN DISEASES OF THE HEAD CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 436 3d-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair, can have it prevented immediately and stained without dying.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets; also, the highest price for rags; call before you sell elsewhere for we will guarantee to pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds on hand and manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLAR, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

Medical Purveyor's Office,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.

Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.

Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—100 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish —— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shoud fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——

(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ——

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE, } Committee.
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.

Dated New-York, Feb 9, 1864.

Forage Department, No. 68 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A.,
No. 6 State-st., New-York, Feb. 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying this department with the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Smith Bellows, 28 to 32 inches wide.
Halter Bolts, per gross.
Door Bolts, assorted, per gross.
Horse Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Braces and Bits, per sets.
Augur Bits, 5-16, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, per gross.
Spiral Double-Cut Gimlet Bits, per gross.
Roller Buckles, per gross, 1¼, 1, ¾ inch.
Crow-Bars, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 8 rows, No. 22, each.
Stable Forks, long-handled, eel-tined, 4-prong, each.
Stable Forks, short-handled, eel-tined, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 4½, 5 inch, per gross.
Files, half-round, per gross.
Flat Bastard Files, 14-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 8, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Tenon Gauges, each.
Sledge Hammers, 3 pounds to 8 pounds, per pound.
Sledge Handles, Hickory, each.
Awl Handles, each.
Hatchet Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, per pair.
Butt Hinges, 2, 2½ and 3 inch, per pair.
Hasps Hinge, 6, 7, and 8 inch, per pair.
Strap Hinge, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
"T" Hinge, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Farriers' Knives, J. X. L., each.
Half Round Knives, (Saddlers,) each.
Shoe Knives, each.
Tin Globe Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Square Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Thumb Latches, No. 1 and 2, each.
Till Locks, each.
Knob Locks, (western,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Finishing Nails, (1½-inch,) per lb.
Sail Needles, per gross.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 1, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Planes for double iron, each.
Planes for Single iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Double Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Double Iron, each.
Match Planes, per pair.
Stable Rakes, 16 to 18-inch Iron Teeth, each.
Cut Nails, 4d. to 60d.
Copper rivets and burrs, ⅜, ⅝, ¾, inch, per lb., rivet sets each.
Steel squares, 2 feet, each.
Squares, halter, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch, per gross.
Horse shoe rasps, 12, 14, 16 inch, Moss & Gamble, per dozen.
Breeching rings, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch, per gross.
Curtain rings, ¾ inch diameter, per gross.
Hand-saws, cross-cut, each.
Rip saws, each.
Tennon saws, 12, 14, 16 inch, each.
Compass saws, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Sheep shears, per pair.
Screws, gimlet, per gross, ⅝ inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—¾ inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 8, 9, 10—1¼ inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
Iron bench screws, each.
Oil stones, each.
Grind-stones, complete from 90 to 110 lbs., each.
Iron screws, ⅜ inch, No. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, ¾ inch, Nos. 9, 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, ⅞ inch, No. 10, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1¼ inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1½ inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2½ inch, Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Shoeing tools per set, each set to contain:

1 shoeing box.	1 apron.
1 pincers.	1 hoof knife.
1 buttress.	1 clinching iron.
1 shoeing hammer.	1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs.	2 horse-shoe rasps.

Black patent thread, } medium, for saddler's use,
White patent thread, } per lb.
Harness thread, H. B., No. 10, per lb.
Copper tacks, ¾, 1 inch, per lb.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Persons offering are expected to furnish as far as practicable a sample of each article with their bid, distinctly marked with their name and price. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.

LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee
J. D. OTTIWELL, } on
Feb. 19, 1864. PETER MASTERSON. } Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.

E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN McCOOL,
Committee on Ferries.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.

Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector, appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractors and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description, viz.:

ARTILLERY

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the horses proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government or responsible person known to this office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

Engineer's Office of Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Newark, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., Feb. 19, 1864.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 29th inst., for furnishing materials for and constructing any portion of the inclosing wall of the Central Park, not heretofore contracted.

Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM in an American family of unquestionable respectability, by a single German gentleman, (Pianist from the Conservatorium of Leipzig,) with a view to an opportunity of being able to devote a portion of his time to some member of the family. A central situation preferred. Good references given and required. Address O. W. X., Station D, New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, boys are prepared practically for business. They become quick at figures, rapid business writers and expert double-entry book-keepers. Those entering now will be fully qualified by May 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
Henry R. Concklin, Secretary.
Thomas W. Cowdin, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,874	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday........Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday........Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday........March 9,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gager, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
John Thompson, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Drew, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The China—Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mail and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past 8 o'clock A. M. The Asia will sail on the 9th March. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK STOCK

of the City of New-York.

For sale by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating a certain certificate for five hundred shares of the Capital stock of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company of New-York, numbered 153, issued Oct. 28, 1863, to Marcus Walker, as transfer of the same has been stopped.

P. B. ROBERTS.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HEREBY NOTIFY their friends and customers that the connection of VOLNEY ELLIOT, Esq., with their firm ceases from and after this date.

GODLEY & SEIBERT,
No. 236 Washington-st.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday, on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst. (Washington's birthday,) at the Church of the Messiah, opposite New-York Hotel.

LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., and other eminent speakers will attend and address the meeting.

Instrumental and vocal music of the highest order will be presented by an excellent band and chorus.

The friends of Abraham Lincoln are invited to attend.

RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Chairman National Conference Committee.

Moses Taylor,	E. L. Bolles,
Charles G. Judson,	James L. Stewart,
John Stewart,	George J. Miller,
P. H. Vandervoort,	E. L. Bolles,
Robert S. Hone,	James Weir,
A. W. Spies,	Edward Cromwell,
S. S. Wyckoff,	John Falconer,
J. P. Gerard Foster,	John D. Clute,
Thos. B. Stillman,	Wm. M. Dart,
Henry M. Taber,	James Cropsy,
Charles Lamson,	J. E. Stevenson,
Denning Duer,	Samuel Atkinson,
Edward Minturn,	John G. Broughton,
George W. Blunt,	W. W. Wyman,
R. L. Taylor,	J. Jacob Tower,
E. E. Morgan,	F. R. Batchelder,
R. Sturgis,	Isaac Anderson, Jr.,
Edward Larned,	Lemuel Bangs,
George F. Talman,	E. H. Bangs,
Mason Thompson,	James C. Harriott,
L. W. Jerome,	William Boles,
Peter Townsend,	W. B. Crooks,
D. A. Cushman,	And others, Committee.
J. J. Herrick.	S. DRAPER, President.

JOHN QUACKENBUSH, Vice-President.
J. S. Glassey, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND STARTLING ATTRACTIONS.
NEW AND STARTLING ATTRACTIONS.
NEW AND STARTLING ATTRACTIONS.
AN ORIGINAL MORAL DOMESTIC DRAMA.
AN ORIGINAL MORAL DOMESTIC DRAMA.
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
MIRIAM'S CRIME.

Full of romance, rich in incident, brilliant in scenery, enchanting in music, and attractive in all the peculiarities of the histrionic art. It will be played
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at half-past 7,
Mr. HARRISON,
the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot.
THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN,
each over eight feet high;
THE TALLEST QUARTET OF HUMANITY
ever seen on the face of this globe.
THEY ARE PERFECT WONDERS,
and no lover of the curious, or of
NATURE'S MARVELOUS WORKS,
should fail seeing them.
They are visible at all hours, as are also
THE TWO ELFIN DWARFS,
The LILIPUTIAN KING, | and GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
14 years old, and 22 in. high. | 12 years old, and 23 in. high.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG,
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY,
ALBINO FAMILY,
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Wax Figures of Queen Victoria, Prince and Princess of Wales, Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren, in their Wedding Costume, which they wore at the General's Marriage, Feb. 10, 1863.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS!
A MONSTER PYTHON,
the great dragon of the East, and
OTHER MONSTER SERPENTS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

LENTEN ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY, Feb. 22,
NINETY-SEVENTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THE LONDON TIMES, speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshments, went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

On! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼; close at 10½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864.

Three successes—an Operette, a Comedy and a Vaudeville.

LE VIOLONEUX,
Operette in one act. Music by Jacques Offenbach.
LES DEUX VEUVES,
Comedy in one act, by M. Felicien Mallefille.
LES ERREURS DU BEL AGE,
Comedy Vaudeville in one act by MM. Xavier and Varin.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, BENEFIT OF JULES HONE.
Ba-ta-clan Operette—On Demande un Governeur,
Comic Vaudeville.
Box-office open during the day, at No. 623 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give the first two of his series of FAREWELL CONCERTS, prior to his departure for Europe, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 22 and 24, when the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto, Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI; Mlle. BARNATCHE, Pianist; GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist, will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

Conductors........Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured for either Concert, commencing Friday, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7¼; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

will be celebrated by
A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
on the WASHINGTON SKATING POND,
on FEB. 22, weather permitting.

As this will be the reserved day of the season, all will be charged 25 CENTS ADMISSION.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS IN THE EVENING.

LECTURES.

THEODORE D. WELD,

the eloquent author of "Slavery as It Is," "The Bible Against Slavery," &c.
WILL SHOW HOW TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION,
in a Lecture entitled
"THE WORK, THE TIME, AND THE WAY,"
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING,
FEB. 24.

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; for sale at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co's., No. 274 Canal-st.; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; McFarland's News Depot, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and Office Women's League, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

Platform Tickets, 50 cents; sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC—"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD To Me," and "When Old Friends Were Here," the last two songs of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER, now ready; price, 25 cents each; mailed free. HORACE WATERS, publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA, dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair, Brooklyn, by Mrs. Parkhurst. This polka is a perfect gem. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SOPRANO VOICE, ACQUAINTED with church music, a place in a choir. References given. Address M. M., Box No. 157 Times Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York.
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. Babbitt:

Sir: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W.

Bright golden day that ever gave
The world a man who cares to save
Betimes the toil of womankind.
A man with an ingenious mind
Bestows a real gift to us;
Because experience proves it thus.
In every way its claims to aid,
There's none but true assertions made,
Thus to affirm the truth we're bold,
Since using this we are not sold;
Saving our time and patience too—
Our friends will find this statement true.
A single trial and you can
Perceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8 first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW, (Monday Evening,) FEB. 22, at 8 o'clock.
TWELFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FIRST NIGHT THIS SEASON OF
Signor BRIGNOLI,
on which occasion will be produced Bellini's celebrated opera, in three acts, of
I PURITANI,
with the following extraordinary cast:

Elvira..........Miss KELLOGG
Lord Arthur..........Sig. BRIGNOLI
Sir Richard..........Sig. BELLINI
Sir George..........Sig. BIACHI
Lord Walton..........Sig. MULLER
Henrietta..........Miss STOCKTON
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.

WEDNESDAY—IONE.
THURSDAY—Second night of Sig. BRIGNOLI.
FRIDAY—Début of Miss HARRIS.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT,
FAUST.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST..........Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW.
The Zoological Gardens of London, notwithstanding all their Government support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S,
established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
So extensive a collection of beautiful animals of the most rare species, from the jungles of Asia, deserts of Africa, pampas of South America, and inhospitable regions of Arctic Ocean, (most of which were captured personally by
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,)
are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of either
ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

OLYMPIC.

EXTRA NOTICE.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD begs to announce that the entertainments at her Theatre on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, Feb. 24,
will be for
THE BENEFIT
of the
SANITARY COMMISSION,
on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to that institution, and attention is respectfully called to that evening.

Seats can now be secured.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22, 1864, by the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City. Afternoon at 2 o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock, at COOPER INSTITUTE. Music under the direction of Prof. L. A. Benjamin. 1,000 CHILDREN will take part in the exercises, which will consist of Music, Declamation, Dialogues, Military Drill, and Calisthenics, forming a most pleasing entertainment. Tickets 25 cents. PROCEEDS FOR THE ORPHANS OF PATRIOTS.

IRVING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT, IN AID OF the Summer Funds of the Free Church of the Redemption, East Fourteenth-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24. Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Miss Mina Geary, Miss Pearson, solo pianist, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. J. R. Thomas and Mr. George W. Morgan. Tickets 50 cents.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—Is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

FAIRS.

TO THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to represent the wholesale and retail clothing and men's furnishing goods trade in the great Metropolitan Fair to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March next.

You are doubtless aware that its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this Commission are now recognized by the entire army and nation as having been beneficial, opportune and merciful in an eminent degree. Every battle-field attests their devotion to the sick and wounded soldier. Their future usefulness depends upon the promptness and generous liberality with which we, who, at home, have been blessed with unparalleled prosperity, shall step forward to supply them with the means to this end.

The nation, and the brave veterans who imperil their lives to save it, demand a generous response.

All branches of trade have their Committees at work, vieing with each other as to which shall contribute the most to this great work.

Let our trade (hardly second in importance to any other) be the first, if possible, in the amount of its contributions.

One or more members of the Committee will take pleasure in calling upon you in a few days.

Contributions will be received in either money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the Committee.

If in merchandise, each article should be plainly marked, with the price and donor's name, as it will appear at the fair, and sent to the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Great Jones-st.

COMMITTEE.

John M Davies,	David Einstein,
Elisha Brooks,	Joseph S. Lawrey,
Wm. Seligman,	Abraham Lent,
James Wilde, Jr.,	A. J. Post,
T. S. Young,	I. V. Brokaw,
G. H. Witthaus,	David Close,
Charles Horton,	Mortimer Brown,
Aaron Raymond,	Simon Bernheimer,

DANIEL DEVLIN, Chairman.
Pliny F. Smith, Secretary.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

TO RECRUITS AND BROKERS.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The Committee of Citizens, of which Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., is Chairman and Treasurer, is now ready to receive Recruits for this famous Corps, at the Headquarters, No. 598 Broadway, between Houston and Prince streets.

The Ninth Army Corps, under the gallant Major-Gen. Burnside, has been actively engaged from the capture of Roanoke to the defence of Knoxville, in the recent siege, and that city was mainly saved by its skill and bravery.

The New-York State regiments attached to this corps, which have reënlisted, are the Fifty-first and the Forty-sixth. The former has furnished two Brigadier-Generals from its field officers, promoted for merit.

The Forty-sixth, is a veteran German regiment, raised in this City.

All citizens of this State who desire to enlist will do well to enter one of these two regiments.

The committee have not found it requisite, hitherto, to make any public appeal, but as they are informed that the other States, represented in this corps, have nearly filled their regiments, they are unwilling to see New-York behind. Gen. Burnside is anxious to march to the important service to which he is assigned.

The Committee, therefore, have resolved to spare no efforts to fill up these regiments at once, and will accordingly pay a LARGER HAND-MONEY than is offered or paid by ANY OTHER regiment.

One hundred recruits have been received during the past week.

Persons desirous of aiding the committee [illegible] their contributions to the treasurer.

JAMES M. BROWN,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
HOWARD POTTER,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, } Committee.
J. BUTLER WRIGHT,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.,
ROBERT MORRIS.

No. 598 BROADWAY,
Headquarters Committee Ninth Army Corps.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1864.

BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New-York, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

Office of Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

A Woman Brutally Murdered by her Husband—Arrest of the Murderer—Testimony on the Coroner's Inquest, &c.

One of the most horrible murders that has for a long time past occurred in this City, was committed about 11 o'clock, on Friday night, at No. 339 Seventh-avenue. A wife was murdered by her husband, and so far as the investigation of the case has proceeded, it would seem that it was a most cold-blooded and diabolical act. The actors in the drama are EDWARD HUNTER and his wife ELIZABETH; the former about 47 years of age, a native of England; the latter aged 44 years, and reported to have been born in Albany, this State. For some time past the two have not been living on good terms, and it appears from the testimony which we publish below, that the wife left her husband some time ago, and has since steadily refused to cohabit with him on the ground of ill-treatment which it is alleged was practiced by him to such an extent that her life became endangered. On Friday evening some of the members of the family, who reside with the father in Seventh-avenue, wishing to go to the theatre, sent for the mother, who was living by herself in Tenth-street, to go to No. 339 and take charge of an infant during the evening. The wife and mother went to the house of her husband, and while all the family, except a lad 11 years of age, were absent at the theatre, the murder was committed. The deed was performed with a hatchet, the blade of which was sunk deep into the brains of the poor woman. The deceased is said, by those who knew her best, to have been a most amiable and inoffensive woman. The husband was arrested soon after the deed was committed.

Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of the murdered wife at the residence of the husband in Seventh-avenue, when the following testimony in the case was given:

George S. Hunter testified: I live at No. 339 Seventh-avenue; I am a son of the deceased Elizabeth Hunter; I am 11 years of age, and understand the nature of an oath; I was at home last evening all the time after my father came from his work; he is a carman; he came in at about ten minutes past 6 o'clock P. M.; soon after he came in we all had our suppers, and father sent me down stairs to get the key of the stable, which was on the mantle-piece; my father and mother were up stairs in my brother's room at that time, and as a portion of the family were going to the theatre, we all took our supper in my brother's room; I was gone about five minutes for the key; when I returned my mother was washing the dishes at the closet, and my father was sitting at the table holding his little grandchild; they were talking about what my father had said about my mother; I understood that she accused him of saying bad things about her; my mother had left her home some months before on account of a difficulty with my father, and she had resided with my grandmother, at No. 62 West Tenth-street; at the request of my sister, she came up to stay with the children last evening while the family went to the theatre; after my brother and the ladies went to the theatre, my father went down to the stable; I had gone down before him; he took care of the horses; when he went out he told mother he would be in again in a few minutes; soon after he went my mother got the baby to sleep, and I laid down on the floor to sleep; the last I saw of my mother before going to sleep she was sitting in the rocking-chair reading, with the baby in her arms; up to this time there had been no angry conversation between my father and mother; he had admitted that he had said hard things against her; about 10 o'clock in the evening I awoke and then saw my father hitting my mother with something. When I first woke up I think I said, "Oh, father." My mother was on the floor, near my feet, and father was over her; mother did not speak. I sprang up and father went out without saying a world; I looked at my mother and saw her open her mouth, but as she did not speak I thought she was hurt and ran to the next room and called Henrietta Teller; Henrietta came to the door, and I went in and took hold of my mother and tried to get her up; I then saw a large mass of blood on the floor; at that time I did not notice any wounds; my mother's mouth moved a little when I went to her, as though she was trying to speak; I then ran to the druggist; when I got on the walk I met my father; he asked me where I was going; I said to him, my mother is dying, and I am going after somebody; father then gave me his pocketbook, but took it back again to count the money, and then told me to go in; I watched my father as he left me and saw him go into a porter-house on the corner; I then ran to a druggist; he said he could do nothing for me but would give me a line to a doctor; but I was barefooted and could go no further; as I went out of the drug-store I met Geo. Haffner; I told him that my mother was dying; I then ran home, but when going up the steps father called to me from the stable door, and gave me a pocket-book; several neighbors came into our house soon after; about this time a doctor came; one of the policemen said he thought my mother was killed with a hatchet; soon after this my father took me aside and said to me, "tell them that you don't know anything about the hatchet;" father kept an ax and a hatchet in the stable; when I saw father strike mother I had just woke up; I cannot say certainly what he had in his hand when he struck mother, but I think it was a boot; my father was in the habit of drinking some liquor; when he drank I could tell by his appearance; he was not in liquor last evening.

Joseph O. Conner testified—I am a policeman and roundsman, attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; at about 11½ o'clock on Friday night I was informed at the Station-house that there was a woman dead at No. 339 Seventh-avenue; I went there with Officer Stevenson of the same Precinct, and there we found the deceased lying on the floor in her blood; I examined the wounds and was convinced that they were inflicted with a hatchet; I then asked the son George if they owned a hatchet; just then the prisoner come in; George said there were two hatchets; I searched the house for hatchets, but found none; I then asked the prisoner, Hunter, if he knew how the murder occurred; he replied he did not; I then asked him if he knew where the hatchets were; he said no; in company with the prisoner I procured a candle, and we made a search in the woodshed; there we found one hatchet; just as we were leaving the house, the prisoner whispered to his son George, but I could not hear what he said; I made a diligent search for the other hatchet, but could not find it; I then took the prisoner to the station-house; the prisoner was very cool and collected at the time.

Thomas W. Hunter testified that he resided at No. 339 Seventh-avenue—I am a son of deceased Elizabeth Hunter; I was not at home at the time of my mother's death; I was at the theatre with my wife, my sister and Mr. and Mrs. Harris; my mother, the deceased, was asked to come up from her residence in Tenth-street, to take care of my child during our absence at the theatre; she did so, and was there when we left; we went away at 6¼ o'clock to the theatre, and returned at about 12½ o'clock; we found our mother dead; she was lying on the floor in her blood; for the past three or four years my father and the deceased have had difficulty; about two years ago my mother left my father on account of his unkindness to her, and she was then away about one week; owing to the persuasion of my brother and myself, she returned; about six months ago she left him again, and never lived with him afterward; several times he sent for her, and she came and saw him once; he made a proposition to her that if she would return and live with him he would give her half of his property; she replied the property was no inducement unless he had reformed in his language and manners toward her since they parted. For the past few years he has accused deceased of immoral conduct with other men, both before and after their marriage; his language to her while they lived together was very abusive; I frequently left my bed to avoid hearing the abusive and vulgar language which my father used toward deceased; my mother was one of the most moral and inoffensive women in the world.

The wife of the last witness, and also several other members of the family, fully corroborated the testimony of the son.

H. D. Ranney, M.D., testified that he had made an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Hunter, the deceased: I find the cause of death to be an extensive comminuted fracture of the skull, with a large amount of hemorrhage; the bones of the face were also fractured; the injury seems to have been inflicted with a blunt instrument, breaking through the walls of the left parietal and frontal bones on the left side, over a space extending between the eye and ear, for five inches, up and backward, and four inches in breadth; the whole wall of the *calvarium* in this space was broken into many fragments, and that portion of the scalp is so mutilated as to leave the brain exposed; there were no bruises on the person except those mentioned.

At the conclusion of the testimony the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNTER, came to her death by injuries at the hands of her husband, EDWARD HUNTER, Feb. 19, 1864."

Coroner RANNEY then propounded the usual questions to the prisoner, in answer to which he said that his name was EDWARD HUNTER, 47 years of age, a native of England, and resided at No. 339 Seventh-avenue, and was by occupation a carman. To the charge of murder preferred against him, he said: "I done it; she aggravated me to do it; she told me she left me to go with others, that she liked better than she did me; she put up the children against me in every instance, to irritate me; two years ago she left me, and then she came back and said she would be a mother to the children, but would not be a wife to me. About last New Year's she came back and took breakfast with me, and told me if I would make over half of the property to her, she would come back and act as my wife; she got my daughter MARY, to swear that I attempted to commit an outrage on the daughter."

The Coroner then committed the accused to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Another Wife Murder.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED HUSBAND.

Late yesterday afternoon, the body of a woman was found by officers FOURLEE and HOLSTEAD, of the Eighth Precinct, in the rear room of the basement No. 61 Grand-street. The body showed evident marks of violence, and the officers therefore took charge of it—conveyed it to the Station House, and after a delinquent search, succeeded in arresting the husband of the deceased on the charge of murder.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body last evening at the Eighth Precinct Station-house when the following facts were disclosed: The name of the deceased is MARY ANN JAMES, for some time past she has sustained the relation of wife to Mr. THOMAS MCKRELL, who kept a lagerbier saloon at No. 61 Grand-street; a quarrel took place between them during Friday night in the rear basement where they lived, when MCKRELL beat her with a club, or some other blunt weapon, on her head, face, arms, and body, to such a degree that she died soon after. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased died from hemorrhage, the result of violence at the hands of THOMAS MCKRELL." He was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mysterious Death of a Lady.

PAINFUL INCIDENTS—THE LETTER.

On the evening of Sunday, Jan. 31, a lady of fine personal appearance, about 35 years of age, and evidently of education and refinement, arrived in this City from Boston, stopping at the Dupont House, Hudson and Laight streets. A room was assigned her; she said she expected, by appointment, a call from a physician, and during the evening one called upon her, remaining for about an hour. On her arrival at the hotel she appeared to be in perfect health; in the morning she was found to be alarmingly ill. It was concluded to send her to Bellevue Hospital. She earnestly protested against this, but was placed in a carriage, and a female sent with her. On the way she was in great agony, seeming hardly able to live during the ride. After being received at the hospital she grew worse; she complained much to a lady who took an interest in her, of being turned out of the hotel and sent to the hospital. She stated that she expected a letter from Boston with a remittance, giving her name as Mrs. ANN R. KING; that she was married, her husband was at the war, and that a person in Boston, whose name she did not divulge, was the cause of her troubles, and he had sent her to New-York for medical advice. She dictated a letter to that person, which was only partially completed in consequence of her increasing illness. At her request the lady who had called on her, to whom she had confided as above, called on the following Thursday at the Post-office for the expected Boston letter; she received it and next day returned to the hospital, but found that Mrs. KING had died in the morning. She was buried in Potter's Field.

On the following Monday, a gentleman came on from Boston and called at the Dupont House, making inquiry for deceased; he was directed to the hospital and evinced much surprise on learning of the death; stated that the lady was respectably connected, and that he had charge of the affairs of her husband during the latter's absence in the army. He made special inquiry as to what deceased had said during her illness, and, promising to remove the body to Boston, left, since which time, it is stated, nothing has been heard of him.

A trunk containing a few articles of apparel and a few books of poems, was taken possession of by the Doctor who called on deceased at the Dupont House, although the dying woman had given it to the lady who ministered to her.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to her from Boston, superscribed "Mrs. ANN R. KING:"

BOSTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

DEAR PEG: Your letter is before me, just received. I did not get your Saturday note in season to meet you at the depot, and to wish you good-bye.

You write that you "feel as if every friend on earth had forsaken you." Is it not rather true that you have forsaken every friend, rather than incur the risk of having your condition known? I am very sorry you feel so badly, and hope earnestly your troubles will soon be over, and sunshine will again appear.

I regret that my language should have seemed harsh to you, but I felt no unkindness; it was only regret that you were unwilling to act as I felt would be best for you, though I perfectly understand your motives, and respect your desire to escape disclosure.

I certainly feel deeply for you, and regret that I cannot see you safely through your troubles.

I have never said anything to you about money, lest I should injure your feelings, as I knew very well you would not accept it from me. But *now* you certainly will be willing to allow me to help you, so long as you are unable to do anything for yourself.

If you will tell me how to direct to you, so that you will be sure to receive it, when boarding or otherwise, I will send to you at once. Under *no circumstances* mention my name to a living soul, as it would be of no benefit to you and might ruin me. Burn this letter as soon as read.

PEG ——.

Court of General Sessions—Charles Walters Sentenced to be Hanged in April Next.

Before Judge Russel.

JOHN GORDON pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and His Honor suspended judgment in his case.

MARGARET GREENE, convicted of assault and battery, was brought up. Prisoner is a colored girl, and was convicted of stabbing a white boy with a knife.

His Honor said that it was too much the practice to use the knife, but the jury who tried her had recommended her to mercy, and the judgment of the Court would be suspended.

PAULINE WALTON, *alias* Pauline Elkin, who was convicted of stealing $170 from a returned veteran, was brought up for sentence. Prisoner looked like a veteran in her line, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

SARAH ROACH, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for two years. On hearing her sentence, prisoner broke out into loud protestations of her innocence, and curses upon the jury that convicted her.

ELIZA BROWN pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny; was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

MARY WILSON, convicted of petit larceny, was discharged, judgment being suspended.

MARY WALKER pleaded guilty of an assault and battery; was discharged, judgment being suspended.

JAMES MCKENNA pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

CHARLES H. WALTERS, convicted of murder, was brought up for sentence. Judge RUSSELL said: "WALTERS, you have been tried and convicted of taking the life of one NANCY VINCENT, who was your mistress. The sentence of the court is, that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and there be incarcerated until the 15th day of April, 1864, and then be taken out and hanged until you are dead; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul." Ex-Judge STUART, counsel for prisoner WALTERS, will take his case to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error.

Metropolitan Fair.

To the Patriotic Ladies of New-York and vicinity:

Many ladies are skilled in the beautiful arts of manufacturing wax flowers, preparing autumn leaves, pressed flowers, seaweeds, mosses, cone and burr-work, shell and bead-work, etc.

Specimens of their taste and genius are most earnestly requested for the approaching Metropolitan Fair.

It is hoped, and believed, that such and all so gifted will gladly contribute their handiwork, which, while gracing and adorning the fair, will prove the means of procuring comfort and happiness to many a suffering soldier.

Those who have heretofore given pleasure to their friends and had a pastime in these accomplishments, may now combine, in the production of these rare ornaments, amusement and charity. It is requested that the donor's name and valuation of the gifts may be affixed to each article.

Contributions may be left at No. 2 Great Jones-street, or at No. 129 East Thirty-fourth-street.

MRS. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
Committee on Wax Flowers, etc., etc.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Fire Department held a meeting on Thursday evening last, and the report then presented was very satisfactory. Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, the Chairman of the committee, and one of the best working members, has used great exertions for the advancement of this matter, and, aided as he is by great numbers of the exempts, substantial merchants, who in their younger days were "actives," will doubtless make it an entire success. An office has been opened at No. 734 Broadway, under charge of Assistant-Engineer ALKER, for the reception of such articles as may be contributed by the citizens. A number have already been received, and, from present appearances, enough will be received to make the space alloted the New-York Fire Department one of the most attractive in the Fair. A large number of merchants who are not members, but who are friends of the department, have also declared their intention to assist them. The department at White Plains have nobly responded to the call, and it is anticipated that nearly all the neighboring cities will do the same. At Yorkville the ministers of the various churches, called the attention of their congregations to the matter, and asked of them their coöperation. Over seventy companies have reported to the committee that they are "at work," and others who have not yet reported, are known to be also doing their best.

The Executive Committee have issued a circular to the foreman of each company urging him to do his utmost for the benefit of the fair, and recommending that the houses of their various companies be kept open at least two nights in each week, for reception and exhibition of such articles as may be contributed. The exertions of the members of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department proves the interest they take in this great work, and the result will doubtless be that they are as usual second to none.

The Fair and the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

To the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants of New-York:

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to represent the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants in the Metropolitan Fair, to commence in this City on the 28th of March next. It will be held under the management of the ladies of the City, who will be aided by an Advisory Committee of Gentlemen. Its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this commission have been recognized throughout the entire army as in the highest degree beneficial. Every battle-field has been the witness of their noble, merciful and successful labors—imparting to the sick and wounded, help, comfort and hope; and to those in arms, confidence and courage. All who are enabled to pursue their avocations in ease and safety at home, cannot do less than provide for the sufferings of the brave soldiers who expose themselves to sickness, wounds and death, to maintain the unity and promote the welfare of their country.

Contributions for this purpose are requested in money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee; if in merchandise, to the receiving depot, No. 2 Great Jones-street.

The magnitude of the wholesale drygoods interest, comprising the domestic and foreign commission houses, importers and jobbers, calls for a corresponding contribution to the object of benevolence and duty, such as will not only compare favorably with the results of fairs held successfully in other places, and with the contributions of other interests in the City, but also be esteemed worthy of the liberality and patriotism of the Commercial Metropolis of the country.

Committee.—Alexander T. Stewart, Edward S. Jaffray, Henry F. Spaulding, George Bliss, Ad. Iselin, William H. Lee, Gustavus Kutter, William G. Lambert, John M. Davies, James M. Constable, Theron R. Butler, Charles H. Ludington, Charles L. Anthony, William A. Haines.

LEVI P. MORTON, Chairman.
NAHUM SULLIVAN, Secretary.
W. G. LAMBERT, Treasurer.

The Sanitary Fair and Raffling.

It is stated by those in authority that the managers of the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, did not conclude to relinquish their idea of raffling in deference to the protest of the clergymen, but out of respect for the Sanitary Commission, who objected upon a purely technical ground.

Chief Justice Hall, of Colorado.

RECEPTION TO HIM BY CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORY.

A large number of prominent citizens of Colorado are in the City, and they took advantage of the fact to extend to Hon. B. F. HALL, late Chief Justice of the Territory, who also happened to be in the City, the compliment of a reception last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Chief Justice, some months since, having organized the legal machinery of the Territory, resigned, and returned to his home in Auburn, N. Y. He has been tendered the Consulship at Valparaiso. The citizens of Colorado are anxious to have him with them again, and the reunion of last evening gave pleasant evidence of their appreciation of him. The President of the meeting, W. S. ROCKWELL, Esq., appointed Gov. PATERSON, Col. HAYES and Col. RODGERS a committee to wait upon Justice HALL and escort him to the parlor where they were assembled. Upon entering, he was introduced by the President and welcomed as follows: "Judge, a few of your old Colorado friends have gotten up this social gathering to show the respect so eminently due their Chief-Justice. You came to our country when we were without law, and almost without the semblance of it; out of chaos you created order, and since that time we have prospered even beyond the expectations of our most sanguine friends. We wish, Sir, to express our thanks for your efforts in our behalf; would you will be with us again, and to have a social chat in a social old-fashioned 'Western way.'" Justice HALL evidently much moved at these manifestations of regard, in reply said: "Mr. ROCKWELL and gentlemen, I regret that I am unable to express to you in suitable language an acknowledgment for this honor, superadded as it is to numberless kindnesses and generous acts afforded me while in your territory. When I first entered your territory in 1861 evidences of a discordant element were plainly visible, but under the influence exerted by yourselves and the territorial officers, order was restored, disloyalty melted away, and those who could not remain peaceably among us, sought residence elsewhere. The Executive Department was soon in action, the Legislature set in motion, and with the coöperation of other gentleman, I was enabled to establish a judiciary which tended to bring the Territory to judicial order. I have fallen deeply in love with the great works of your country, its mountains and plains, and its mineral waters, and just before I left, saw the last great marvel, a crop of wheat which yielded 175 bushels. I noticed, however, one thing that was wanted, and that was a schoolmaster. I also thought the Government criminal in not establishing a mineral department and placing at its head some of the most scientific men of the country. [Applause.] I represented this matter to the President, and he referred me to the Secretary of the Interior, who asked me if the people would stand being taxed. I answered no. That the people were doing more now for the Government than the Government was doing for them, and that if Secretary CHASE wanted to do it, he would establish a mineral bureau at Colorado, which would greatly help him to redeem his greenbacks. [Laughter and applause.] The Judge continued for some moments, and his remarks were listened to with great attention. Speeches were then made by WM. CORNELL JEWETT, Gov. GILPIN, the first Governor of the Territory, and others, after which Gov. PATTERSON called the attention of the gentlemen to a very sage remark, said to have been made by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, and in obedience to the instruction, an interview was had, wine and lunch produced, and a general chat enjoyed.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Judge Bright Smith, who acted as Secretary, and made an excellent speech which was heartily enjoyed, Judge W. R. Gorsline, Hon. Joe. Kenyen, J. F. Field, Dr. O. D. Cass, Jos. W. Holman, Maj. Schaeier, Jos. S. Langley, Frank Dalton, G. H. Wilcox, C. P. Sykes, L. R. Butler, and a number of others.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular meeting was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, S. D. TILLMAN presiding, Prof. BENJ. GARVEY, Secretary.

A water ram was presented to the association, which was said to possess important advantages. The usual summary of the Chairman on scientific news was read. The paper upon the *Influence of the Moon upon Earthquakes*, as published in *Silliman's Journal of Science and Art*, was ably discussed. A brief paper upon the improvements recently made in cast-steel, called forth remarks from Mr. BARTLETT, who desired information on the new Wyandot Works, which it is said is now engaged in making steel upon the Bessemer process.

Mr. DIBBEN spoke of an alloy of the Franklinite ore as being peculiarly adapted for car-wheels.

Mr. WIARD had found that 10 parts of Franklinite to 100 of No. 1 Springfield ore gave a metal the tensile strength of which was understood to be 36,800 pounds.

After a few remarks by the Chairman, on thallium alum, he gave the views of Professor BACHE, of Florence, on direct and diffused light, which were followed by Professor EVERETT reading an extract from *Dingley's Polytechnic Journal*, of Germany, on the discoveries made by Dr. PARMELEE, of this association, on a new method of improving India rubber, and changing it, by his process, in a few moments, into vulcanized rubber. Dr. P. is connected with a factory at Beverly, Mass.

The regular subject, compressed air as a motive power, was then taken up.

Mr. ROOT stated, that in using steam power, that a great part of the power was lost in the friction of shafting, belting, &c.; and that small engines with compressed air as a motor could be employed at a great saving; and that the air could be compressed and conveyed to different places, and power could thereby be furnished at an extremely low price. He spoke of the manner in which it was done in England, and saw no reason why it could not be successful in this City. He stated, that air compressed to one-fifth its volume is heated enough to ignite any tinder. It is, he stated, heated to seventy-five degrees; while compressed to one-half its volume, is increased forty or fifty degrees.

He then explained a device for employing compressed air with steam in an engine of his invention. The air being employed to take up the heat carried off by the steam in condensing. This invention called forth remarks from the Chairman, Dr. PARMELEE, Messrs. GARVEY, WIARD, ROOSEVELT and others. The general tenor of the remarks was favorable to the invention.

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary read a paper from the London *Journal of Science and Art* on atmospheric air as a secondary motor, which described fully the "Pneumatic Package Delivery Company's" apparatus now on exhibition in London.

In the debate which followed, the conclusion was arrived at that compressed air cannot be advantageously employed to convey power to long distances owing to, *first*, loss of heat in compression; *second*, leakage in the pipes; *third*, friction of the air; *fourth*, inertia of the air; but that, where motion [illegible] is preferred when the power is to be conveyed to any distance.

Mr. REED read a brief paper on the use of compressed air as a means of ventilating and of warming dwellings. This paper was briefly discussed, when the new system of weights and measures was offered as the subject for discussion on Thursday evening next, after which the association adjourned.

Invalid Corps.

The following order has been received at Gen. DIX's Headquarters. The object of the order is to make the Invalid Corps what it was originally intended to be—a corps of honor, and not a refuge for shirks or improper persons:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1864.

SIR: The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your information and guidance:

Officers signing the discharge papers of enlisted men, who are discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability, will note on the back of the discharge where the conduct of the man has not been meritorious, as required by General Order No. 212, of 1863, for admission into the Invalid Corps, that *he is not a proper person for the Invalid Corps.*

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAML. BRECK, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER BANQUET AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—A costly and elegant entertainment was given on last Friday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel by Col. E. G. ALLEN, the owner of the patent of ALLEN & BRAND's breech-loading gun, to the scientific operatives in the employ of Messrs. ROBINSON & CHAMBERLAIN, the manufacturers of the arm. About forty persons sat down to a sumptuous feast, and, after partaking of the substantials, there was a genial flow of champagne, speeches and story-telling. Remarks of an appropriate character were made by Col. ALLEN, Messrs. E. ROBINSON and E. CHAMBERLAIN, Col. HAYES, who crossed the Rocky Mountains with Gen. FREMONT, HORATIO F. AVERILL, Esq., of the New-York Bar, Col. LEE, a cousin of Gen. R. E. LEE, of the rebel army, and others. We have rarely seen so much real enjoyment among a party of gentlemen. The official reports of "ALLEN's breech-loading rifle," speak of it as something really remarkable. One hundred and forty-eight rounds were fired at the rate of ten rounds in sixty-two seconds, without the slightest heating of the arm, and it is understood that the manufacturers are unable to supply the great demand for this new invention of firearm.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.—The committee appointed by the merchants of the Produce Exchange, at the meeting held Feb. 16th, inst., are actively engaged in the collection of subscriptions to the premium fund for the Second Army Corps. They earnestly request all such merchants as desire to aid the country's cause by contributing to the fund for filling up the New-York City regiments of the Second Corps, to send in their donations promptly to either of the committee, without waiting to be called upon personally. The earlier that the entire fund is made available for the purpose for which it is being raised, the more serviceable it will be to the cause. The Produce Exchange Committee consists of Messrs. Josiah M. Fisk, No. 18 South-street; Edward Cromwell, No. 30 Front-street; Henry W. Smith, No. 17 South-street; George D. Cragin, No. 383 West Twelfth-street; Alfred M. Hoyt, No. 19 South-street.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The Seventy-fifth New-York Regiment which arrived last Friday morning, on the steamship *Continental* from New-Orleans, departed yesterday for Auburn in this State, where the regiment was organized. The men, three hundred in number, have all reënlisted, and will enter the service again, after the expiration of their thirty days' furlough, under their old commander, Col. MERRITT. This regiment has seen much service, having been in all the campaigns in Louisiana under command of Gens. BUTLER and BANKS. The steamship *Arago* which arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, brought a portion of the Fourteenth Maine, Fourth Massachusetts and a small number of the First Maine Battery. The men have reënlisted and are home to enjoy a furlough of thirty days. Soon after their arrival they were furnished transportation on the Fall River line, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—On Monday next there will be a trial of engines, between Exempt Engine Company No. 1, of Tompkinsville, S. I., and Protection Engine Company No. 7, of Stapleton, for a purse of $600. The engines to be at Riley's Pole in West Broadway, at 12 o'clock precisely, to be allowed thirty minutes for preparation, and thirty minutes for trial; they are both third-class engines, piano style; No. 1 manufactured by SICKLES, and No. 7 by SMITH. Several companies will be present from Williamsburgh, to try their engines after the match is finished, and from the interest taken in the matter by firemen generally, it will doubtless be a very extensive affair.

SECOND DURYEE ZOUAVES.—These Zouaves are recruiting their battalion to a full regiment Maj. FELIX AGNUS, formerly in the old Fifth New-York Duryee Zouaves, is in charge of the recruiting depot at No. 654 Broadway. The regiment has distinguished itself at Port Hudson and in the various engagements around New-Orleans. The officers are mostly from the First Zouaves, and enjoy a high reputation for discipline and courage. All the promotions and appointments are made from the ranks, and the inducements to join the regiment are great. But a few more men are needed to fill its compliment.

EXHIBITION OF THE COOPER UNION LITERARY CLASS.—The first annual exhibition of the Literary Class of the Cooper Union was given last evening, in the large hall of the Institute, before an appreciative audience. The programme, consisting principally of orations and music, was well selected and rendered to the satisfaction of all. Considerable praise is due Prof. J. E. FROBISHER for the admirable training the Class received under his instruction.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.—Efforts are being made to fill the regiments constituting the Ninth Army Corps, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, as rapidly as possible. To accomplish this object as far as the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first (both veteran regiments,) are concerned, a committee has been appointed, who have established their headquarters at No. 598 Broadway, where recruits are received and the highest bounties paid.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The British packet-ship *Minnehaha*, Capt. MCGRATH, of G. & J. KNOX & Co's, Londonderry and New-York passenger line, which sailed hence on the 17th January, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 1st of February; making the passage from port to port in the unusually short space of fourteen and a half days. The average of her last three passages is less than eighteen days.

QUICK WORK.—Yesterday a party who had procured $100 from a recruit, was brought before Marshal MURRAY. "I want $100 from you," said the Marshal. "I will pay it," said the accused. The amount was handed over, and that was the end of the interview.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND DESTRUCTION OF A BUILDING.—An explosion occurred in the iron foundry of Messrs. CORRONS & REED, corner of Water and Jay streets, about 4½ o'clock last evening, resulting in the partial destruction of the building and to the injury of several of the workmen. A fire had just been built in the furnace for the purpose of driving the fan of the furnace, preparatory to casting, when a loud explosion occurred, and the boiler was thrown some distance and turned upside down. The walls were shattered and the roof was lifted up seven feet. A portion came down upon the ground floor with a crash, burying the men beneath. The walls were completely shattered, so as to render a thorough reconstruction necessary. An alarm of fire having been given, the firemen soon arrived, and, together with the police of the Forty-second Precinct, succeeded in extricating the workmen. One man was impelled out of the front door and thrown across the street. The names of the injured parties are BARNEY MCGUERREN, residing at No. 19 Bridge-street, leg broken; PATRICK MCCRUDDEN, residing at No. 161 Water-street, scalded; PETER MCPHILLIPS, residing in Walworth-street, near Myrtle-avenue, cut in the face; JAMES BARRETT, No. 39 Main-street, bruised about the head. Drs. COCHRANE and YOUNG attended upon the parties and dressed their wounds. None of them appear to be dangerously injured. The building was of brick, 50 by 60 feet in extent. It was damaged to the extent of almost $3,000. The probable cause of the explosion was the freezing of the water in the supply pipes.

NEW-JERSEY.

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.—In the Hudson County Court, on Friday, Judge OGDEN pronounced the following sentences: Ann Kiernan, larceny, County Jail 30 days; Hugh McCaffrey, assault and battery, fined $5; Christopher McGourne and Rodger Shields, assault and battery, fined $5 each; John Mitchell and Thomas Radcliffe, assault and battery on an officer, County Jail 30 days each; John Regan, stealing from the person, fined $50; John Doherty and Richard Welch, assault and battery, fined $5 each; John Medden and Hugh Thompson, boys, larceny, County Jail two months each; John Briggs, passing counterfeit money, State prison one year; Ann Murphy, grand larceny, State prison one year; John Wier, robbery, three years, and Charles White, same offence, five years to State prison; Wm. No[illegible] Albert Setzel, assault and battery, fined $15; John Williams, breaking into a house, State prison one year; Owen McDonnell, malicious mischief, county jail three months; Chas. W. Schmidt, burglary, State prison four years; Abram Greenleaf and Jacob Day, assault and battery, fined $5 each, and John Parcell, same offence, fined $25.

The court adjourned for the term.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

CASTING AWAY A VESSEL.

Before Judge Shipman.

George W. Cunningham, master of the ship *Senator*, was brought up this morning and arraigned on two indictments for casting away the ship at sea. One of the indictments charged the capital offence, and one a minor offence of conspiracy. Mr. Noyes appeared as counsel for the accused, who pleaded not guilty, and on his application the accused was ordered to give bail in the sum of $10,000 in the capital case and $2,500 in the other.

This case, it will be recollected, is the same in merits with a case recently tried in the civil courts by the owners of the ship against the underwriters, who defended on the ground that the ship was wrongfully cast away, but the jury found a verdict in favor of the owners.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

The United States vs. Charles Hurd.—The accused was put on trial under an indictment for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted by him while second mate of the ship *Swallow*, upon one of the crew, named Russell. He was defended by Mr. Howe, but was convicted by the jury and sentenced by the court to be imprisoned for a year and ten months and to pay $500 fine.

Feb. 20.—The cases of five more of the liquor dealers were called up this morning. In some of them a *nolle prosequi* was entered, they having made their peace with the authorities, and the other cases were laid over. Judge SHIPMAN announced that as he was called back to Connecticut to attend to some business there, the court would be opened by Judge BETTS, on Monday morning, when the jury would be discharged till Thursday next.

The Law of Bailments as Applied to Barber Shops—A Case of Great Public Interest—How to leave your Things when you go to get Shaved.

Before Hon. Moses D. Gale, Judge Fourth District Court.

Halstead vs. Van Arsdale.—It was evident that the amount involved in this case served as no criterion of the interest taken in it either by the parties or spectators. Counsel on either side must have absorbed several times the amount in dispute in their fees.

The action was for the loss of an umbrella given into the hands of a boy in attendance on customers in the defendant's well known barber shop, on Broadway, where the plaintiff went to get shaved on New-Year's morning. The testimony showed the delivery to the boy, and that when the plaintiff was ready to leave, the boy handed him another umbrella, which he refused to accept, his own having been given to some other person by mistake.

Counsel for defendant contended that he was not liable on the ground that he was not a bailee for hire, and had no lien on the property, and also that the principal was not bound by the negligent acts of the boy.

Counsel for plaintiff showed most clearly the reason of defendant's liability. He admitted that where a person went into a barber-shop, and threw down his clothing promiscuously, the proprietor was not liable, and that the proprietor was not bound as in the case of hotels and common carriers to receive the articles, but that, having voluntarily entered upon the trust of a bailee, in receiving the goods, he was bound to return them the same as if he had been a bailee for hire, (2 Johns Cases, 92) and that the boy having done things of the same general character and effect, *i. e.*, receiving hats, coats and other garments, had apparent authority, and which, according to the rule, is the real authority for receiving the umbrella in question. (13 Court of Appeals. Rep. 599.)

Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed and costs. Horatio F. Averill for plaintiff. William G. Sterling for defendant.

Application for the Custody of an Illegitimate Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Julia Bennett for the Custody of her Child, William Fern.—This was an application for the custody of an illegitimate infant child.

Judge BARNARD, after a private examination of the mother, said that it appeared that she had married since the indiscretion of which the child was the fruit, and if she would obtain the written consent of her husband to her keeping the child, he would award the custody of it to her.

Charles L. Spencer for the relator; Horatio F. Averill for the respondent.

The Lawrence Will Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardoso.

Wm. R. Lawrence vs. Ware D. Parsons.—The argument in this case was concluded yesterday, and his Honor said that he would decide the matter on Monday.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Louis Kunzze vs. The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company.—In this case the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for full amount claimed.

[Advertisement.]

The subscriber will sell, through Messrs. MULLER & WILKENS, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, eighty choice building lots, located mostly between 5th-av., Broadway, 43d-st., and Central Park; a large number are located at 48th-st., 49th-st., and 6th-av., adjoining the College property: free from rock; enough below the grade for cellars; surrounded by genteel brown-stone dwellings. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage three or five years, at the option of the purchaser, at 6 per cent. per annum.

JONAS CONKLING, No. 24 Washington-square.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Gen. Rosecrans on the Situation.

HIS SPEECH TO THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The following is the speech which Gen. ROSECRANS made before the Missouri Legislature a few days since:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly of Missouri, Ladies and Gentlemen: The cordial reception which I have received at your hands demand my warmest thanks. I cannot reward you by making a speech, for that is not the course which my education has taken. I never learned speech making. It is an art—it requires study. A person must be willing to give way to the enthusiasm which is necessary to make a speech. I have never committed myself to that career, and I feel quite sure under these circumstances you will excuse me from anything of the sort.

While I ask respectfully that the ladies and gentlemen will excuse me from making a speech, I am very glad of this opportunity to say a few words to the members of the Legislature. I came here to-day, learning that the Legislature would adjourn to-day or to-morrow, which fact I ascertained on Saturday night, and I was desirous of meeting them before they adjourned. I come to take command of this department at a season of the year when the future opens upon us pregnant with important events. I am a stranger to this department, a stranger to its interior history, and substantially, to the most necessary thing which I shall have to learn, in order properly to administer the military authority committed to my charge. After learning these things, I was in hopes of an opportunity of meeting the members of the Legislature before their return to their homes, as they would afford me many facilities and considerable aid in the objects which I have in view.

It appears to me that as the tide of war has been rolled away from your midst and from your borders you have to think of the steps which are to be taken to gain the benefit of that state of affairs, and I am desirous while administering the military authority, to render all positive assistance to that end. You have a great country, calculated to support a large population. I presume the time has not been so very long since probably the youngest of you remembers when this land was worth comparatively little. Why? Because you had not the people to till it. The wealth of any country is its productive industry. The wealth of yours will be your productive industry, and for productive industry you must have population. You must have also the guarantee that that population can enjoy personal safety and the fruits of their industry. It appears to me, therefore, this Spring what we have to attend to is to see to that; to secure as far as possible to the population of Missouri, personal safety, freedom and security to their industry; and it seems to me that we ought, without busying ourselves with what is past further than becomes necessary, to secure the future, to attend this problem and build upon the foundations now laid a peaceful industry, and, as far as you possibly can, reëstablish law. I have regarded always since that war broke out, and presume not singular in that, the soldier as the *posse comitatus* of the nation, when the ordinary *posse comitatus* which the sheriff can assemble in a time of peace to enforce, the mandates of the law against resistance in ordinary shapes fails, then comes the military arm or *posse comitatus* of the State or nation. We are the representatives of the national power, and we exert that power for the maintenance of law and order. When law and order are threatened from causes so powerful that it is necessary to take life, we do it legally. Feeling, therefore, that that is the position of the military, it will always be my pleasure to coöperate with the citizens of any department I command, and particularly the Department of Missouri, in reëstablishing law and order, and securing to persons the fruits of their labors as far as possible.

I shall be very highly gratified to receive, individually and collectively, in every way that the gentlemen of the Legislature may see fit, their best advice and the best information they have to give as to the condition of their respective portions of the State, and their best judgment as to the means whereby we may attain this one end, viz.: the restoration of law and order.

It is true that I shall have some other duties to perform, because this trouble—this struggle for national life in which we have been engaged—is not yet concluded.

I am no prophet, and, therefore, do not predict an early conclusion; but I take great pleasure in saying that I have a profound conviction that the struggle will be concluded soon, that the contest will be over, that we shall have peace, that we shall have national security and a free republican government, notwithstanding anything that may now threaten us. [Loud applause.]

I think the days are now brighter than they ever have been before, but we have yet, without remitting a single effort, to prepare for another struggle, and of course in that portion of my duties I shall be simply a military man, but in all other respects you may count upon me as one of the people, very desirous of bringing about the ends which I have thus explained; and I hope and trust we may all live to enjoy the benefits of that course and see it perfectly succeed. [Prolonged applause.]

The General has a reception at the Governor's mansion to-night.

Gen. BROWN moves to Warrensburgh to-morrow, where his headquarters will be in the future.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Saturday, Feb. 20—8 P. M.

50 N. Y. Cen.	136	200 Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100 do	136⅛	200 do	[illegible]
1700 do	137	200 do	[illegible]
1100 do	137⅛	900 Pittsburgh	118⅛
1200 do	137¼	200 do	118⅜
750 do	137⅜	1300 do	118⅛
100 do	b5.137½	200 do	b3.118⅛
100 Erie Railroad	122⅛	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	123
400 do	122¼	200 do	123⅛
600 do	122⅜	600 do	123⅜
800 do	122½	150 do	123¼
1200 do	b3.122⅝	200 Rock Island R.	121½
700 do	b10.122¾	200 Mariposa M. Co.	34
600 do	b10.122⅝	400 Bucks Co. Lead	1¼
300 do	s30.122¼	3700 Fort Wayne	96
600 do	122⅛	5000 do	s60 95½
900 do	122	200 do	b3 96¼
600 do	b3. 122⅛	100 do	96½
700 do	b3 122⅜	800 do	96⅛
700 do	b3.122½	150 do	s3 96
300 Erie R. Pr.	107½	200 do	b3 96⅛
500 Hud. R. R.	b3.155	100 Chi. & N.W.R.	57
200 do	155	400 do	56⅞
200 do	154	100 do	57½
100 do	154⅛	100 do	b3 57¼
100 do	153⅞	100 do	s10 56⅞
100 do	153¾	100 Canton Co.	42⅛
400 Harlem R.	115	1800 Cum Coal	[illegible]
200 do	115⅛	200 Quick. Min. Co.	62⅛
200 Reading R.	s30.131⅛	100 do	62
1900 do	131¼	100 do	b3 61
1000 do	131⅛	200 do	60
300 do	131	2500 do	60
200 do	131⅛	2200 do	58
200 do	131¼	300 do	57
100 Mich. So. R.	98⅝	400 do	b3 58½
300 Cle. & Tol. R.	147⅛	2000 Am. Coal Co.	61½
1000 do	b10.147⅛		

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 20—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mr. Culbins and lady, C. Friskune and lady, J. P. Townsend and lady, H. Muller, John Oahser, R. T. Sympson, John D. Macintyre, Charles M Brooks, H. R. May, C. Webber, N. Messemaicker, Dr. Lefebvre, Ed. de Pontalba, F. Werner Meyer and lady, Dawson Hunt, R. J. Watt, James Turner, Jules Plunkett, Charles Braches, Mr. Herto, Rev. Thomas Lynch, Travis and William Kenworthy, John Krohmer and son, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from New-Orleans and Key West.—Major A. R. Bolan, Capts. J. M. Wiswell, J. K. Searle, E. A. Skinner, Chaplain Bates, Surg. Enoch Adams, Asst. Surg. J. A. Evans, Asst. Surg. E. Hopkins, Adjt. W. L. Doloff, Lieuts. J. D. Wood, M. W. Long, M. Adams, C. N. Read, J. M. Quimby, E. W. Worster, B. B. Glidden, Merritt, J. F. Hobbs, A. Godwin, Carter, Jackman, E. Blackwell, Crowell, Gardner, all of 14th Maine Vols.; Mr. Gilmore, (sutler,) wife and child; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Curtis, 1st Mass. Cavalry; Capt. Wilkinson, 7th Regt. Invalid Corps; Lieut. Spencer, 20th Mass. Cavalry; Lieuts. Snow and Sonborn, 1st Maine Battery; Mr. William McCade.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Geo. Garr and lady, Miss Maggie Garr, Miss Lena H. Garr, Master Geo. Garr, F. Newhall, B. Piffett, J. Lennes, Major J. W. Hurlbut, C. Belloni, Geo. W. Brayton, E. Lownsberry, Mrs. Day and child, Miss C. Roby, H. P. Willis, S. P. Chadsey, S. McGill, H. Lowny, H. Morris, J. Hirsch, L. Danzig, E. Hirsch, A. Marx, V. Garresh and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 46 | Sun sets..... 5 42 | Moon sets.. 5 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 45 | Gov. Island.. 7 34 | Hell Gate.. 8 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Morning Star, Courtenay, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor.

Ships Hamlet, Collins, Boston, Thayer & Peabody; Banshee, (Br.,) Hayden, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; James L. Bogart, Hodgson, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Salem, (Br.,) Powell, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, James & Wiley; Evelyn, Patterson, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver; Der Vindende Jacob, (Prus.,) Wallis, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Glen Clews, (Br.,) Trumbull, Glasgow, James Hussey; Ricardo, (Ital.,) Califane, Cork, Boimboe B Balchen; Ealing Grove, (Br.,) Finlay, Havana, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Brigs Mountaineer, (Br.,) West, Pierre, Mar., J. R. Reynaud & Bachen; Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Thomas, Jones & Lough; Emily Stooke, (Br.,) Bathurst, W. C. A., Bierwith & Richoll; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Havana, Darrell & Co.; L. H. Eaton, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Kingston, Jam., D. R. De Wolff; Rapid, (Br.,) Marshall, Halifax.

Schooners L. O. Foster, Howes, York River, Crowell & Paine; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Free Wind, Robinson, Newbern, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Samuel N. Smith, Kinner, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Oliver Hayward, Bartow, Port Royal, T. M. Mayhew; Julia Franklin, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell; Whirlwind, Jones, York River, F. J. Campbell; C. Dawson, Newbeck, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Nathaniel Chase, Doane, Turks Island, T. B. Chase & Co.; Charmer, Fuller, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Gen. Banks, Ryder, Washington, Godfrey & Holyoke; Ann Bedell, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Statesman, Nickerson, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop A. N. Decker, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the river going up, U. S. gunboat Arayon and U. S. bark Anderson; passed off the Bar, steamer El Cid. 15th, 100 miles N. W. of Tortugas, passed steamship Merrimack or Mississippi, bound W.; 16th, off Tortugas, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Clyde. From 16th to 20th, experienced strong N. to N. E. gales, during which had heavy snow.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe, via Newport, R. I., where she put in to land troops and horses. The V. was bound to Boston, but in consequence of the severe weather she was compelled to put into Newport. Several of the horses were frozen to death.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from New-Orleans Feb. 11, via Key West 13th, with passengers to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster. She brings the 14th Maine Vols., and First Maine Battery.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Onward, Sherman, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage; lost head-rails, and received other damage; have been 15 ds. W. of Georges. Jan. 30, lat. 39 40, lon. 54 50, saw an Am. ship, bound E., showing Nos. 2357, 1st dist. pendant.

Schr. Surprise, Burr, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. N. & D. Scudder, Higgins, Providence, for Patuxent River.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Burgess, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Joshua Hamlin, Rich, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Col. Lester, Perry, New Bedford, with oil.
Schr. Enoch Pratt, Parker, Baltimore, for Fall River.
Schr. E. A. Crozier, ——, York River, with oysters.
Schr. Telegraph, McIntyre, York River, with oysters.
Schr. Lucy Drew, Wakefield, Portland, for Baltimore.
Schr. Triumph, Chappell, Gloucester.
Schr. Otis, Carl, New-Bedford, in ballast.
Schr. Jeremiah Eugene, Crockett, New-Bedford.
Schr. Rising Dawn, Pierce, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wenona, Ryder, Boston, with fish.
Schr. Monitor, Rich, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.
Schr. C. B. Jones, Freeman, Portland, for Baltimore.
Schr. Ella Francis, Connel, Wellfleet.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Allen, York River.
Schr. G. Steele, Steele, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Sailed.

Feb. 19—Steamers Detroit, D. H. Mount.

Ships White Swallow, City of New-York, Edward O'Brien, Kleinworth, Anne Armstrong.

Barks American Eagle, Resolution, Bombay, Chanticleer, Jennie Brown, Flora.

Brigs Mary E. Thompson, Zephyr, Wm. Allen, George Downs, Aurate, Ella, Belle of the Bay, Thomas Owen, San Juan.

Schooners J. S. Weldon, Stephen S. Lee, F. Merriam, T. A. Crook, Tennessee, Eliza Hamilton, Apollo, Van Cleaf, Wm. A. Ellis, Avon, Hanover, Julia Franklin, Sarah Maria, Maria, E. A. De Hart.

Feb. 20—Steamships City of Washington, for Liverpool; Morning Star, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, Feb. 19—Arr. Sultan, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Karnak, Capt. Comstock, (not Cushing,) arrived on Friday night from New-Orleans Feb. 11, reports: Feb. 13, lat. 25 31, lon. 84 52, passed steamship Evening Star, hence for New-Orleans. The Karnak has on board eighty men of the 4th Mass. Artillery, who have come home on furlough.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia has gone in the East River, and now lies at Ford's Wharf, Brooklyn.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 1, Continental, at Cadiz; 2d, Maria Argentina, at Cork; 5th, Atlantic, at Deal; no date, Gardina, at Oporto; Quince, at Malta.

Sailed for New-York—Feb. 5, Ocean, from Ardrossan; 5th, Mary, from the Clyde; Louisiana, fm. Queenstown.

MEM.—The ship Columbia, from Liverpool for New-York, has put back.